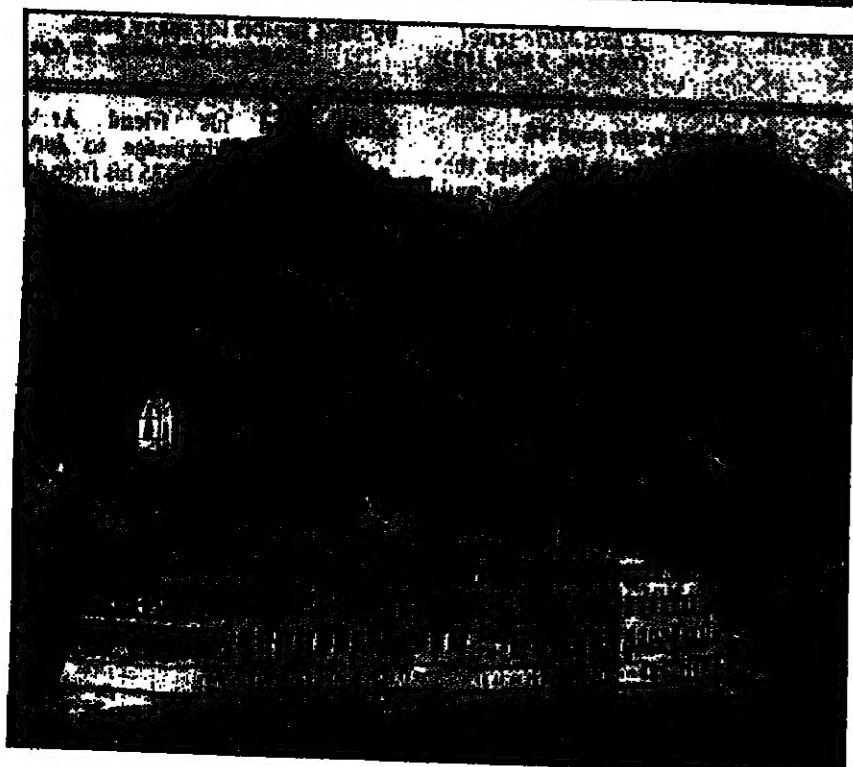
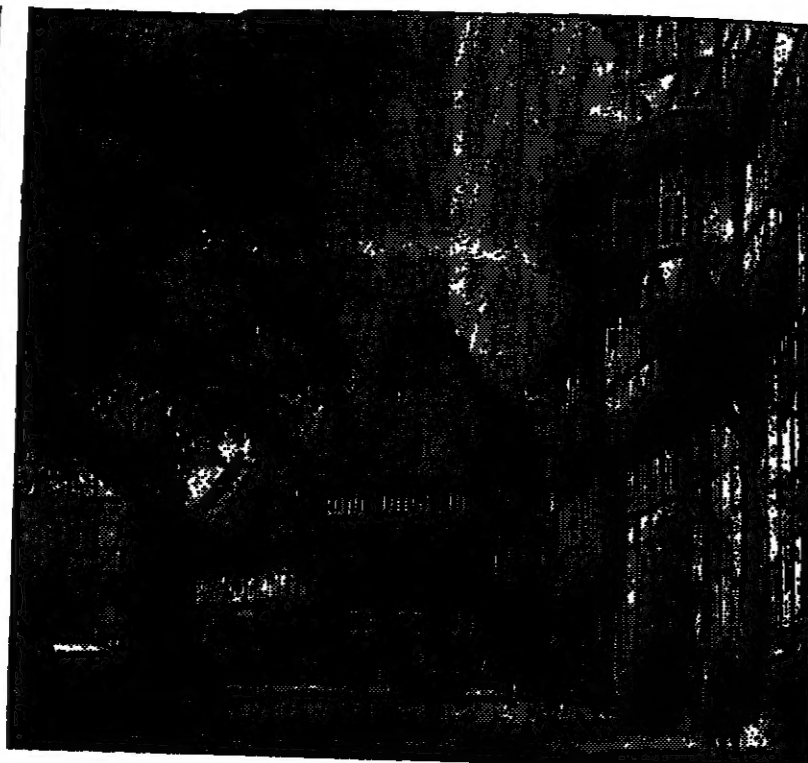
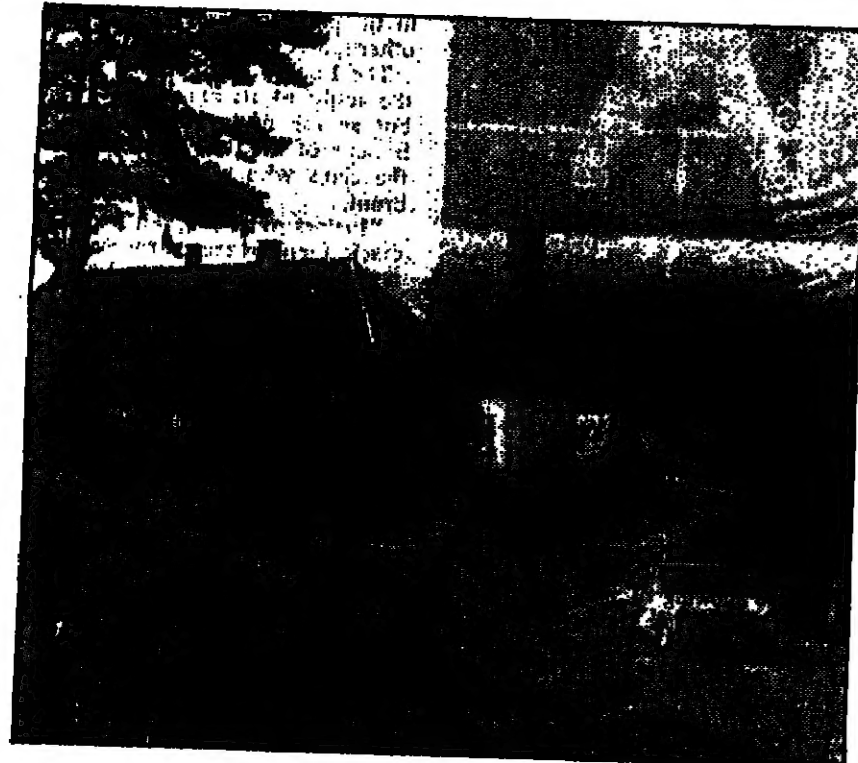


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 31 May 1973
Twelfth Year - No. 581 - By air

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Brandt and Brezhnev meet in Bonn

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev's Bonn visit has already so often without further comment been termed a historic event that one is loath to resort to an epithet that so steadfastly refuses to be positive or negative in nuance.

Yet a historic occasion it nonetheless is - in terms of Russo-German history to begin with. No encounter of the kind has taken place since the days of Tsar and Kaiser.

Since then the relative importance of the two in terms of power politics has swung heavily in favour of Russia (a development for which Germany has been largely to blame), yet experiences good and bad, and perhaps a secret symmetry of history, have kept the two peoples under the sway of mutual anxiety and admiration.

Many observers feel that the Brezhnev visit, coming as it does some 28 years after the end of the war, has been an unconscionable time coming, and are thus inclined to view it as an event like any other of comparable external significance.

This viewpoint bears witness to those who profess to it not only having forgotten the consequences of the war (the division of Germany and the establishment of Soviet power in Central Europe); it also overlooks the fact that this country's attempt, in conjunction with the Western allies, to undo a number of the more painful repercussions of the war has proved a failure after twenty years of effort.

Viewed in this light, the Brezhnev visit amounts to a final acknowledgment by Bonn of the status quo. Had it not been for this acknowledgment the visit would certainly not have taken place. For this reason alone the epithet historic event would appear warranted. The victor has visited the vanquished who have at long last come to their senses, but has not come in a victor's guise.

A peace treaty has yet to be concluded between the two countries, but let us assume that this visit marks the end of warfare, including cold war, between them. Even so, its real significance will only emerge from the future vistas it opens up.

This, indeed, is the point at which misgivings arise, less in this country than among our neighbours. Fundamental changes in power structures may have taken place, yet for many people in both Western and Eastern Europe a Russo-German entente remains one of the most alarming prospects imaginable.

On too many occasions in the past an entente of this kind has brought

about radical changes in the situation in Europe. Anxiety on this score cannot merely be dismissed as an outmoded historical response.

Konrad Adenauer, who knew his fellow-countrymen only too well, sought to forestall the temptation to come to terms with the East by firmly committing the Federal Republic to support for the West.

Now integration with the West did not reach quite the scale Adenauer had envisaged, and what is more the entire proceeding suffered from the disadvantage of assuming that the newly-established Federal Republic, an unwritten book in the annals of history, would never again be faced with the need or prospect of deciding between East and West.

For long years the East has been banished from consideration, except for superficial reasons at election time, and its restoration to the foreign policy agenda has given rise to alarm among many observers, particularly in neighbouring countries.

More than ever it is incumbent on this country's diplomacy to supply proof positive that Germany is no longer either willing or in a position to plunge Europe into adventurous policies.

Yet for this very reason Bonn must come to terms with the East as well so as to preclude the possibility of either mistakes or misunderstandings.

Willy Brandt and Leonid Brezhnev are both anything but political adventurers. The one will not demand and the other not consider a volte-face by this country. Indeed, this is not the issue at stake.

On international topics such as the European security conference and mutual balanced force reduction both sides are, mutual protestations notwithstanding, so committed to their respective bloc policies that little more than fine-sounding declarations of intent need be expected - and even if, by some chance, Willy Brandt were to overstep the mark, the West could set matters right as and when the occasion demanded.

Important though international considerations may be, the emphasis will no doubt be on the future shape of bilateral relations, insofar as Bonn is



General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev with Chancellor Willy Brandt in Bonn on 19 May (Photo: dpa)

able to decide entirely on its own behalf and is not bound, say, by Common Market commitments.

The future of relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union cannot be measured by the yardstick of agreements now concluded. Long-term developments and the general tenor of relations will prove of greater significance.

In this wide-ranging context the possibility of Bonn changing either the emphasis or the direction of its foreign and economic policies cannot be precluded. This applies in particular to economic and industrial cooperation.

Bonn is already talking in terms of a Soviet embrace in this connection, and there are a number of motives behind the Russian hug.

In a number of sectors the Soviet Union has technological gaps to bridge, and the Russians no doubt overestimate this country's economic and industrial possibilities. They certainly still feel that German engineering and technology are capable of working economic miracles.

The view is widespread in the Soviet Union that the vast Soviet potential, combined with German technology and organisational skills, would represent an unbeatable duo. The combination of the two would, moreover, dispel submerged anxiety regarding the unpredictable nature of the Germans.

With the offer of bilateral cooperation agreements limited not only to this country Moscow would, however, seem to have another aim in view: to

undermine the European Community as a compact economic region.

Endeavours along these lines have been channelled both via the preliminary talks in Helsinki on the holding of a European security conference and via bilateral agreements with individual member-countries of the Common Market.

By means of economic cooperation agreements Moscow is, of course, trying to play one Western country off against the other. It is also trying not only to avoid recognition of the European Community but also to gain influence on it.

On the other hand, economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is, in view of future supplies of power and raw materials, both desirable and essential.

Bonn must, however, at the same time remember its own booming economy, in which the wheels would turn at an even more breakneck pace if large-scale industrial projects were to be concluded with the Soviet Union, doubtless including low-interest loans.

Despite the Four-Power Agreement West Berlin continues to represent a problem in relations between Bonn and Moscow. Mr Brezhnev has declared it to be resolved, but Herr Brandt will raise the issue again, and be it only because he is duty-bound to do so.

Neither the Four-Power Agreement itself nor a West Berlin provision in the Moscow Treaty deals conclusively with every aspect of the status and security of West Berlin on which the Four Powers have reserved rights.

Disregarding for a moment the improvements in travel and tourist traffic, the future looks as inauspicious as it did prior to the signing of all the agreements. West Berlin will repeatedly and in almost every case remain a bone of contention.

It will, on the other hand, remain a test of the earnest of Soviet declarations that a new leaf in Russo-German relations is to be turned over.

Josef Riedmiller
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 May 1973)

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No-nonsense Nixon on
Nato nuclear strategy

Kieler Nachrichten

President Nixon's foreign policy message to Congress will long echo in European ears. Talking in terms of a reorganisation of the alliance with Western Europe it adduces as evidence of the necessity the fact that Western Europe is increasingly gaining in economic and political self-confidence.

Prague and Bonn reach
agreement at last

Unless the indications are deceptive the Moscow and Warsaw treaties will before long be joined by a long controversial treaty with Prague.

After years of intransigence on the 1938 Munich Agreement Czechoslovakia suddenly surprised everyone in April by declaring its readiness to come to terms.

As a result the first official talks on the conclusion of a treaty renouncing the use of force with Prague have been inaugurated.

The apparently insuperable obstacle preventing a return to normal in relations between this country and Czechoslovakia was, it will be recalled, Prague's insistence that Bonn declare the Munich Agreement to have been null and void from the moment its signatories put pen to paper.

The GDR did so without strings in March 1967 and thus accepted the consequences. This country has always strictly refused to consider the proposition, bearing in mind Sudeten Germans living here on the one hand and fundamental considerations of international law on the other.

Doubtless as a result of pressure of one kind or another brought to bear by Mr Brezhnev Czech Foreign Minister Chvostek has come round in recent weeks to a "realistic" viewpoint.

The preamble of the new treaty is to express moral condemnation of the 1938 Munich Agreement but it is only to be declared null and void in the wake of the establishment of ties between Bonn and Prague, since 1949 that is.

Prague is to expressly declare that legal consequences to the detriment of Sudeten Germans are out of the question and both sides are to forgo compensation claims against each other.

Before the end of the month the terms of the treaty with Prague renouncing the use of force are to be drawn up. It will be signed by Willy Brandt and Gustav Husak in June.

To all intents and purposes this will bring to a close the first stage of the Ostpolitik pursued by the Social and Free Democratic Federal government in Bonn.

Once bitten, twice shy, the proved gods, and it is to be hoped that the compromise formula agreed in Prague will not only prove satisfactory but also preclude from the start any possibility of differences in interpretation.

Differences of this kind have, for instance, come to the fore in the current talks between Bonn and Moscow in respect of responsibility for West Berlin.

Konrad Joachim Schaub
(Neue Hanoversche, 28 May 1973)

message concludes from an analysis of the entire international scene.

Little mention may be made of nuclear strategy, yet it remains the key to relations between America and Europe over the next few years and will dominate forthcoming discussions and diplomatic and military endeavours.

The President talked in terms of a new strategic doctrine needed to bring about a mutual, balanced force reduction with the communist countries of Europe.

His message remained vague and hazy in respect of tactical nuclear weapons, though, these being the medium-range missiles based in Europe and on the deployment of which the countries in question have a say.

Contrary to the original expectations of America's partners in Europe, based as they were on information received, the United States has reserved right to negotiate with the Soviet Union on these weapons, which are of crucial importance for the defence of Europe.

In connection with Chancellor Brandt's visit to Washington European military men noted that their governments must take every precaution to ensure that the superpowers do not do a deal on European security over their heads.

Fred Charles, the recently appointed US official responsible for coordinating disarmament endeavours, has stressed that the Americans are on the lookout for a new strategic doctrine designed to take the place of guaranteed mutual destruction of major towns and cities.

In his essay published in a political journal Mr Charles dealt mainly with intercontinental and long-range ballistic missiles rather than with tactical nuclear weapons.

Compared with the somewhat harsh tenor of the foreign policy message, which made no bones about America's economic requirements of Europe and Japan, the final communiqué of Willy Brandt's visit, published the day before, sounded a serene and reassuring note.

The President's message to Congress decries growing economic regionalism on Europe's part. Specifically, the United States would very much like the European Community to abandon preferential treatment of African and other countries with associate membership of the Common Market.

UNO: what membership will cost

This country, which on 11 May was given the go-ahead by the Bonn Bundestag to apply for UN membership, has long been "in" as far as the world body is concerned.

Last year alone Bonn ploughed nearly 500 million Marks into dozens of UN organisations in the form of contributions and donations.

In comparison Bonn's annual contribution towards the UN budget will at some 44 million Marks for 1974 be a mere drop in the ocean. By 1976 this sum is expected to increase to roughly 51 million Marks.

At present this country is either a member of or party to:

- four subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,
- two UN special programmes, aid schemes and conventions,
- eight UN special campaigns and
- twelve UN special organisations.

The subsidiary bodies are the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the Narcotics Commission, the UN Conference on Trade and Development and the

All visitors from Europe in recent weeks have stressed their willingness to enter into diplomatic discussion of this and other issues. Mr Brandt in particular reassured America that there are no problems within the Atlantic community that cannot be solved by means of continual and vigilant consultation.

As regards Nato's nuclear doctrine, the United States is still reconsidering its approach. The aim is greater flexibility, a slogan that has been going the Nato rounds since the Athens conference twelve years ago at which it was resolved to depart from the principle of rigid retaliation where and how Nato saw fit even in the event of a limited nuclear strike.

Marlene Manthey

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 May 1973)

Sir Alec in Bonn

Shortly before Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home paid his respects in the Federal capital.

Virtually no bilateral bones of contention exist between this country and Great Britain. "Relations between our two countries are excellent," Sir Alec noted before leaving London. "It is hard to think of points on which we disagree."

Even in the current cod war off the coast of Iceland British and Federal Republic travellers are fighting the same battle and the two countries standing side by side for the first time since Waterloo.

Interest thus centres around Europe, relations between Europe and the United States and East-West ties. Sir Alec would like to learn more about Dr Kissinger's Atlantic plans and the West Germans' views on the subject.

An important item on the agenda is the Middle East. Of late London has noticeably tended more towards the Arab viewpoint. British experience in dealing with the Arab world will greatly interest this country's diplomats in their delicate endeavours to establish good relations with the Arab world without treading on Israel's toes.

Sir Alec prefers to leave monetary matters to Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer. At some stage of the proceedings the two sides will undoubtedly have mentioned the subject of butter, though.

Britain is currently subsidising sales of "cut-price" surplus Common Market butter to old-age pensioners, and this is an embarrassing business for the government, which still has anti-European sentiment among the general public to contend with.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 May 1973)

UN Industrial Development Organisation. Between them they received six and a half million Marks in contributions from this country last year.

The best-known special programme or convention not forming part of the regular UN budget is Unicef, but Bonn also shells out millions to the UN Development Programme, the UN Refugee Relief Authority (which is a far less expensive proposition), the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of All Kinds and the World Food Programme.

Many people will recall that this country contributed towards the UN fund for rescuing and relocating Ancient Egyptian temples that would otherwise have been submerged by flooding.

Bonn's lesser-known contributions include donations towards Cyprus relief, narcotics relief, aid to refugees in Uganda and the Southern Sudan, and a million and a half Marks towards the provision of clean water for Bangladesh.

Stefried Michael

(Bremer Nachrichten, 12 May 1973)

Nato blots its
MBFR copy-book

In relentless trench warfare round the MBFR conference table the West maintained its ground in theory, but in practice.

For 100 days of deadlock the treaty have been at loggerheads over the inclusion of Hungary in mutual force reduction.

On the face of it the conflict has been resolved by East and West agreeing to refer the matter to the next round in the autumn.

This, in a nutshell, is the agreed reached by delegates of nine countries meeting in Vienna in early in order to break the deadlock.

In point of fact Hungary is not counts as one of the countries directly involved. Like Norway, Denmark, Greece and Turkey on the one hand, Rumania and Bulgaria on the other enjoys special status.

These eight countries can, as now stand, take the floor at any stage of the proceedings and distribute contributions in writing. They are, however, parties to a "possible agreement limited to Central Europe."

Such agreements as are concluded at present be reached solely by the countries immediately concerned.

Others may join the inner circle provided they want to do so and eleven agree. In theory, then, anyone join at any time. In practice extension of the MBFR zone is subject to approval by Moscow and Budapest.

Nato spokesman van Ufford mid-gloss over the outcome in the interim maintaining the North Atlantic alliance prestige by noting that Hungary cannot effect be considered a possible pre-possible agreement subject to the negotiation position at any given time.

Hungarian delegate Ustor was obliging in his contribution to minutes. As outlined by the states in the course of consultations noted, Hungary could and agreed provided the appropriate conditions fulfilled - meaning that Italy was included in Central European troops.

Since, despite deadline agreements, since reached by Dr Kissinger, NATO declared the Hungarian issue to be inalienable "term of trade" the compromise now concluded somewhat upsets a number of Western allies.

There has been little mention in the Soviet Union having made extra counter-concessions, though Moscow in fact quietly dropped its invitation all non-aligned and neutral European countries to take part in the talks - invitation that would have blasted MBFR talks beyond recognition.

Nato certainly has time to reflect on lack of skill so far.

Christian Schmidt-Haas
(Die Zeit, 18 May 1973)

The German Tribune

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POLITICS

Barzel's 7 days
were a trauma
for the CDU

Shortly after he issued rousing battle-cries Rainer 'Candidus' Barzel was up the ghost with a whimper. For the second time in a week Barzel has astonished friend and foe alike with a personal decision made by himself alone.

What can have been going through his mind as he first of all gave up his star role as leader of the Opposition in the Bundestag and then shortly afterwards let the key position of party Chairman slide, announcing his intention not to stand for reelection?

Outsiders can only make educated guesses at the answer to this question, and among the outsiders are the greater number of Barzel's friends in the party, the exceptions being one or two close personal confidants.

One week was all Barzel required to see that the united front of his supporters in good times had shrunk to a small and hopeless group at the critical moment.

Applause came from the wrong quarters when Barzel took up the banner to crusade against the "false guidance" of the CDU/CSU from Munich. It was a hopeless campaign. For just one moment it seemed that the cloak of brotherly love, beneath which the jostling for position and prestige had reached a climax, would continue to be drawn over the party's bitter internal fight. And precisely this is a sin hat cannot be forgiven in the "union" parties.

Rainer Barzel made things too easy for his political opponents when he spoke of a political rethink and the dangers of missing the boat for developments in international politics.

He was thereby quoting passages of Herbert Wehner's last speech to the Bundestag, and in the eyes of his rivals seemed to be justifying Wehner's attitude. This would have meant that the

Kohl to step into
Barzel's shoes

Rainer Barzel has finally decided to give up. Following his resignation from the leadership of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party leadership in the Bundestag he has stated that he will not be a candidate for the party chairmanship at the elections on 12 June.

This step is consistent. He has decided to save the party conference the bother of spelling out to him that he no longer enjoys the confidence of the "union" parties.

Now it is clear that Helmut Kohl will be the next Chairman of the CDU. But this does not finally solve the problem of people and positions within the party. Nothing has really been achieved towards resolving the deep rift in the CDU/CSU. Nor can we yet be sure what concept of the CDU Helmut Kohl entertains.

Will the Christian Democrats tread the path that Rainer Barzel began to carve out for them in his last days in office? Will they recognise the realities with regard to foreign policy and take up their cudgels with the SPD/FDP coalition on the domestic political scene?

If the decision in favour of Kohl is a premature selection of the next party candidate for the Chancellorship the "union" parties will not be much further forward than in election year 1972. Few people in the Opposition are encouraged by this prospect.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1973)

passionate stand taken against the SPD/FDP Ostpolitik and the whole line taken by the Opposition so far had been proclaimed an error. The response from Bavaria was swift.

Thus it was obvious that a tug-of-war was going on between the two so-called sister parties, but in the same breath the worried emergency team that had held a round-table conference announced that there was no far-reaching difference of opinion on basic matters. This clever understatement was a precursor to Barzel's edipal and came at a time when he was still announcing his determination to fight on, and confessing that he had not made things easier for himself, but harder, with his withdrawal from leadership of the parliamentary party. Obviously he wanted to be two things in one - a party leader in an opposition role, which corresponds with his political temperament.

As an experienced tactician, however, he should not have been surprised that the majority of his party feared a split. In these seven days Rainer Barzel had led them to the brink of the abyss, and when they had looked down into it they turned away from him.

Illusions may be essential if peace is to be maintained within the party, but these must be laid aside and the stark realities faced before the next general elections. Even though the CDU/CSU may not like to face the fact, it will never be the same again after "Barzel's seven days".

The Opposition parties are now heaving a sigh of relief at having got rid of this smooth professional whom they never really liked, but now who can they find who will dare to touch gloves and come out fighting with Franz Josef Strauss?

Bernd Brügge

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 17 May 1973)

Karl Carstens - the new CDU/CSU
Opposition leader

Whenever Karl Carstens, 58, manages to slip away from his work for a couple of days one can be sure that he will be found on a sailboat somewhere on the Baltic. Carstens, who became Chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the Bundestag on 17 May, is a man from the cool north. He loves the sea.

Perhaps it is because the simplicity and elementary clarity of the Baltic corresponds with Carstens' own nature. His linear thinking and the sobriety of his speaking are ascribed to the fact that he is a lawyer, an outstanding lawyer. But in a way he has been a man of the law since his childhood. He cannot tolerate anything that is in a confused state, and his great talent is to make other people understand his point of view with simple words that anyone could comprehend.

It is these qualities that have assured Karl Carstens a meteoric rise in the world of politics, the like of which the Bundestag has not seen since it was formed. For years he served the government in the highest position in the civil service, as State secretary. Then last summer he decided to enter politics. All his friends warned him that the road ahead would be uphill. With two major speeches in the Bundestag that demanded respect even from his political opponents, however, he elevated himself into the top flight of politicians.

This is all the more surprising, since Carstens lacks much of that which goes to make the typical politician. He knows nothing of rhetorical excesses and tactical finesse. He is neither a domogogue nor an intriguer. And no one has ever been able to throw mud at him and make it stick.

For precisely this reason he will be a tougher opponent for the government than many other Opposition spokesmen. His natural manner makes him more convincing than other senior politicians.

All these were good reasons for the

CSU youngsters begin to
erode Strauss' domination

The confusion of feelings and leadership crisis in the "union" parties could scarcely be more complicated after the resignation of Rainer Barzel from the parliamentary party chairmanship. But amid all the quarrelling, supposition and attempts to find a solution there is constantly a stabilising bloc to pour oil these troubled waters, the CSU with its 48 members of the Bundestag.

Unlike the CDU section of the parliamentary group the Christian Social Union generally speaks on a firm footing, usually votes as a bloc and often acts as a parliamentary party within the parliamentary party.

The feeling of solidarity with Bavarian colleagues is stronger in the CSU than the brotherliness of any of the CDU Federal state groups, or indeed of those of any party.

This stems from the fact that the CSU is not just a part of the whole, but an independent party proud of its successes, and from the Bavarian mentality. Bavarians often have a feeling that outsiders laugh at them and put them at a disadvantage. They feel they have to stick together in their own defence.

The will to pull together is strengthened by the fact that the CSU has a large supply of matters on which most or all of its members agree more or less one hundred per cent. The Federal state group is far from being a collection of teams to back up the CSU leadership under Franz Josef Strauss. Most of its members entered the Bundestag on the

direct mandate of a primary vote and not via the Federal state lists.

Party central office has little or no influence on their nomination. With a few exceptions (such as the renegades from other parties, Zoglmann, Starke and Müller) the state list is the outcome of the balance within the party and not the result of pressure from above.

There was no need for the leadership to apply pressure since by and large party state group and leadership have one single political identity. This is the case with regard to Ostpolitik, for instance. The hard line of the CSU is in marked contrast to the lack of unanimity in the CDU. It goes right down to grass roots.

But precisely in this sphere of East Bloc policy it is clear how far the party is the party of Franz Josef Strauss and looks like remaining such. He formulates the principles - the highest duty of the rest is to carry them through. As party leader Strauss is so powerful and his lieutenants so mediocre that even those who are highly critical of Strauss vote for him again, and again. They excuse this by saying that without him they would be nothing.

Observers of the CSU note that the party works on the assumption that Strauss and his aides will put all in order. This creates apathy in the lower ranks, with energy being stored up for debates on personnel.

Strauss and head office have either stood by passively as the situation arose or they have surreptitiously taken steps to stifle party democracy from below.

The attitude of the party journal *Bayernkurier* is indicative. It is a multipiece and instrument of indoctrination for a specific group centred around Strauss. It is not a party forum. Demands are often made that this weekly publication should be reformed, but with no hope of success.

If the formation of policy within the CSU is ever not centred round Strauss it is carried out among small cliques, but is never the concern of grass roots. The party leadership has been activated even more by the last election.

Those who would disturb the peace of discussions behind closed doors are faced with suspicion, antipathy and aggressiveness. Just before the last general election there were several reports of intimidation within the party by those affected.

One victim of the mistrust that attempts at reform arouse is Franz Heubl, the Minister for National Affairs and deputy chairman of the CSU. He is one of conservative but open-minded Bavarians who are accepted beyond the state border. When he announced that he wanted to work towards modernisation of the party Strauss quickly put a stop to his game. Today Heubl has no major enemies, but in the three years since he was elected Strauss' deputy he has changed nothing in the CSU.

Anyway, in recent times there have been signs that a new pluralism could be coming to the CSU. Younger members of the party in particular believe that the time has come to lift the lid on the party.

In fact there are more reforming zealots in the CSU than there appear to be on the outside. The workers' groups in the party are preparing their own initiatives that very widely from the party line. The Bavarian *Junge Union* is believed to contain committee centred around Jürgen Reiter-nach. The Munich district association is working cautiously, but consistently, towards new statements of policy.

An encouraging sign that the situation could be changing came a few months ago when grass roots successfully overrode Strauss' plan to divorce the CSU from the Christian Democrats.

Wolfgang Wagner
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 May 1973)

Rudolf Großkopff
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 May 1973)



(Photo: Sven Simon)

WORLD OF WORK

Management participation controversy continues

Ständische Zeitung

The demand for worker participation in decision-making has been raised for so long that observers often give up all hope of ever seeing the scheme put into practice.

Mineworkers have had an equal share in decision-making since 1951 but this is more the result of a lucky (or rather unlucky) accident. By granting mine-workers these rights, the government managed to dissuade the Allies from pursuing their dismantling policy.

Later the trade unions resorted to the weapons of political strikes in order to thwart an attempt by Ludwig Erhard, then Economic Affairs Minister, to reduce these rights of participation to the norm allowed by the industrial relations law. Since then all further attempts to extend the worker participation system have met with failure.

The new industrial relations law that took effect a year ago does not make any difference to the general situation as industrial relations and worker participation are two kettles of fish.

The industrial relations law grants workers the right of participating in specific processes within concerns. They can as a result take part in deliberations, help take decisions and gain information on how the owners plan to achieve their aims.

But the industrial relations law does not grant them any influence over the actual aims to be pursued by the company. This is part of worker participation (or, more fully, worker participation at the top levels) and has nothing to do with worker-management relations within the firm.

During their first legislative period in government the Social Democrats and Free Democrats agreed to mark time on the question of worker participation and pushed through the new industrial relations law instead.

The SPD-FDP government is now however determined to extend worker participation to cover the top decision-making apparatus. But, as the government statement of 18 January 1973 admits, the two coalition partners hold differing views on the issue.

What schemes have already been put forward and what are the possibilities of a compromise at present? Any law in this sector must make allowances for a large number of factors. First of all there is the question of how far the scheme will extend.

As the size of the concern will have to be the criterion, should the answer be based on the number of workers employed, on the turnover, on the importance of the branch as a whole or on a combination of all these factors?

Agreement must then be reached on the composition of the supervisory board - and this will form the central feature of any law. Should shareholders and workers be granted equal representation on this board or should shareholders be allowed a majority?

Should a third group be included on the board to rule out a stalemate or the possibility of one group always enjoying a majority? This could also be achieved by appointing a neutral figure to the board.

As workers will never be in the majority on the supervisory board, this extension of worker participation would represent a step from revolution to

reform. It is no longer a question of replacing the dictatorship of capital by the dictatorship of the proletariat but of making due allowances for the interests of both labour and capital.

It is not surprising therefore that there have always been trade unionists who see worker participation as a treacherous deviation from the original aims of the labour movement and appeal to the unions to press home excessive wage claims.

A third factor in any law governing worker participation is the appointment of the board of directors by the supervisory committee. Is there for instance any point in appointing a workers' representative to the board as a personnel manager as happens in the mining industry?

It is always possible that a series of supplementary agreements could achieve some balance in the system. The Hiedenkopf report for example proposes that whereas the supervisory board will not consist of an equal number of workers and shareholders there will be equality on subsidiary boards formed to thrash out particularly important or controversial issues.

It is obvious that the political character of any worker participation scheme will depend on the composition of the supervisory board. The supervisory board of a joint-stock company can be described as the firm's parliament. Outside the mining industry, two thirds of the board have been shareholders and one third workers who represent their side's interests while at the same time taking consideration of the firm as a whole.

One of its duties is to appoint and control the board of directors - the "government" of the firm. It is therefore the majorities on the supervisory board that count.

The composition of the supervisory board has also become a question of prestige and a measure of political success. That is why the other aspects are not to be considered in this context although a "restricted" agreement in this sphere could be offset by more generous solutions in other sectors.

Seen in this light, all schemes rejecting equality between the two main groups in principle - and without including the provision contained in the Riemer plan for a third group with whom the worker representatives could combine to prevent a shareholder majority - are little different from the share laws contained in the 1952 industrial relations law.

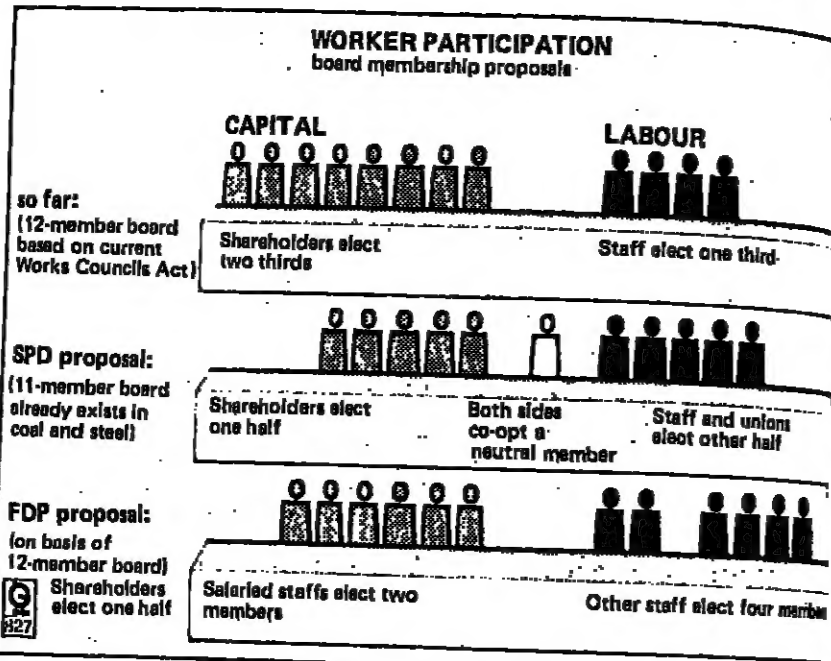
Little to choose?

Various sections of the 1952 law are still in force despite the entry of the 1972 industrial relations law into the statute book. One of these provisions states that one third of the supervisory board is to consist of worker representatives.

But there is not much to choose between the two to one ratio envisaged by the 1952 law and the seven to five ratio put forward by the Christian Democrats despite the controversy surrounding it in the CDU's own welfare committees. The workers would be outvoted every time.

As important as the composition of the supervisory board is, it would be wrong to look at it too abstractly. Important questions of power are also decided by the procedure adopted for the elections to the supervisory board.

This is made particularly clear by the



Trades Union Confederation's plans for a law specifying an equal number of shareholders and worker representatives plus a neutral member.

One of the five members on each side, described as the "further member", must not be connected with the trade unions on the one hand or the manufacturers and employer organisations on the other.

Under these plans the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) claims the right to nominate two of the members on the worker side plus the "further member". The DGB also demands the right to veto the appointment of the other two members to be elected by the workers.

As the workers themselves might vote for a trade union official who has nothing at all to do with their firm, the DGB's plans could result in the workers' group on the supervisory board becoming an almost exclusively trade union group.

Seen in this light, claims that worker participation leads to nothing more than a gigantic increase in trade union power have some foundation, even when the DGB's demands are ignored for tactical reasons.

But Rüdiger Altmann recently asked whether the trade unions would really be content with such an increase in their power, always providing they achieved it, and pointed out that any position of power provokes criticism and the desire to attack and overthrow it.

But the DGB's plans evidently have no chance of success at the moment, both as far as the composition of the supervisory board and the trade union's extensive influence on the election of worker representatives are concerned.

What would therefore prove a good compromise between the demands of the SPD, which are also based on equal representation, and the Riemer scheme passed by the Free Democrats at their party conference in Freiburg, though with only one vote more than the Malhofer scheme?

The FDP's Riemer scheme is based on a 6:2:4 split. In other words, the supervisory board would consist of six management representatives and four workers. The other two representatives would be elected by the senior staff so that the factor of disposition would feature alongside labour and capital.

The passage of the government statement of 18 January 1973 dealing with worker participation was left vague so that both SPD and FDP leaders would have enough room for manoeuvre on this issue.

But Chancellor Brandt stated categorically: "We are already basing our views on the principle of equal entitlement and equal weight of workers and shareholders."

This statement can be taken as an indication that the FDP would be willing to compromise with the SPD on the question of equal representation and abandon its Riemer plan in favour of the Malhofer scheme under which labour and

capital are equally represented (along with two members of senior staff).

Both questions of principle and scope of function are brought forward to support the inclusion of members of executive on supervisory boards.

The confrontation between capital and labour has long departed from its traditional course and management has come in between. This third factor, and any stalemate between the numerically equal partners.

Under the Riemer plan too the wage could link up with the executives on certain occasions to prevent the shareholders gaining a majority. But it could never obtain their own majority.

Before touching upon the problem connected with this third factor, it is important to clear up a misunderstanding which always arises when executives described as management.

The term management in this case does not cover a concern's legal representatives. It is not members of the board; directors therefore who will be members of the supervisory board.

This would occur only under the scheme put forward by Hans Katzevitz of the CDU's welfare committee. His scheme, which is very similar to Paul Malhofer's as far as the composition of the board is concerned, would have an amendment to the company laws.

As long as the supervisory board appoints and controls the board of directors, the members of the board cannot be entitled to sit on the supervisory board, as they would be Hans Katzevitz's plans.

An amendment to this effect is not expected however, especially as the countries are tending more and more to adopt the main features of this company welfare laws. Perhaps this is why Paul Josef Strauss finds it so easy at present to sympathise, at least verbally, with Katzevitz's ideas.

The main problem in including executives on supervisory boards is the question of how they are to be differentiated from other workers. The same problem was raised by the industrial relations law.

Are executives really any different from other workers? Even Hans Katzevitz denies this. But if the DGB insists they are workers (especially as it is any special group it cannot control), should prefer the Malhofer scheme to plans for equal representation.

That would then be six workers on the supervisory board (including two executives) compared with four shareholders. A compromise between equal representation, supplemented by a neutral member, and the demand for executives to be represented could be reached on the question of voting procedure.

The four representatives of labour and the four of capital could jointly elect executives or they could each appoint

Continued on page 6

MODERN LIVING

City councils compare notes in Dortmund

The five hundred delegates to the Cities Congress in Dortmund on 2 May unanimously approved a "general document" containing the demand that municipalities should receive eighteen per cent of the money raised through income tax instead of the present fourteen per cent. Other demands raised included the reform of the land laws, a further development of the planning laws, the creation of a comprehensive programme to integrate foreign workers and the establishment of environmental protection legislation embodying the principle that those guilty of pollution should meet the costs otherwise burdening the cities. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Minister of Town and Country Planning, told delegates there was now general recognition that cities alone could not halt the current disastrous trends. Vogel aims at achieving a human city which is primarily a place of peace and contentment instead of a gigantic production machine.

Young people in Hamburg, Hanover and Frankfurt have occupied empty houses before they could be demolished and replaced by more profitable blocks of flats. Public campaigns have been held in many cities in the Federal Republic to protest against industrial estates, city motorways and the destruction of old town centres and to call for more green spaces, trees, peace and quiet and homes fit for human beings.

Violent demonstrations took place in Hanover and the Ruhr a few years ago calling for the introduction of free public transport. Social Democrats in Hamburg are now planning to increase fares by ten per cent. Most large cities are in a state of ferment.

When the Cities Congress met in Munich two years ago Hans-Jochen Vogel, then the city's mayor, summed up the mayor's mood when he made the appeal "Save Our Cities Now".

But save them from what and for what? The whole subject was broad and imprecise enough to arouse interest in the minimum of cost. Opinions now differ on what form a city fit for human beings should take.

At present only one thing is certain - the cities are continuing to grow and so are the problems they face. Fifty per cent of the population were town-dwellers as long ago as 1967. By 1985 this figure will have risen to 75 per cent.

If the trend of the past ten years continues the towns will increase at different rates. The population of the Federal Republic increased by 7.8 per cent from 56.94 to 61.37 million between 1962 and 1972.

The cities - those communities with more than one hundred thousand inhabitants - grew by 5.3 per cent while towns under twenty thousand lost 1.4 per cent of their population.

The largest growth rate was registered in towns of between twenty and fifty thousand inhabitants - 2.46 million or 43.9 per cent - closely followed by the larger towns (fifty to one hundred

thousand) which increased by 1.35 million or 36.9 per cent.

Our towns and cities are faced by five major problems - an insufficient budget, unrestricted private transport, land speculation, the excessive growth of administration and planning mistakes.

Two years ago the towns and cities were threatened by bankruptcy. The financial reform brought the towns an extra 2.4 milliard Marks in 1970 but rising personnel costs (an increase of 1.7 milliards) and building costs (an extra 2.6 milliards) have caused fresh problems.

The position today has deteriorated rather than improved. If towns were run along the same lines as private companies scores of them would have been forced to go into bankruptcy a long time ago.

The towns tripled their debts between 1961 and 1971. At the end of 1972 they paid interest and debts totalling more than 62 milliards, almost two thirds of all their public spending.

By the end of last year cities with their own urban districts had amassed liabilities of 1,498 Marks per capita. Over thirty per cent of the taxes received by the towns are budgeted to cover debts from the outset. Because of surplus debts over seventy per cent now has to be spent on interest and repayments.

As a result the towns are having to restrict themselves to vital expenditure in 1973. The growth rate of their budgets will increase by only 6.7 per cent, compared with 12.8 per cent during the current financial year.

The towns themselves can raise some 2.6 milliard Marks to cover expenditure. Together with the money received from the central government and Federal states and the increased income from petroleum tax, they have 6.7 milliard Marks available for public works.

But four fifths of this figure has to be spent on projects that have already commenced. And the towns are having to pay a high price even for this minimal programme - their indebtedness is increasing by 12.6 per cent or some 4.5 milliard Marks compared with the year before.

Merely increasing the taxes and charges raised by the towns will not end this state of imbalance. The financial reform is incomplete. The towns' share of the income tax raised must be increased from fourteen to eighteen per cent, their 35-per-cent share of the income from value added tax must probably be increased as well and the whole intake from taxes must be redistributed in such a way that the towns receive some fifteen per cent.

The traffic problem is in equally urgent need of solution. Last year the Cities Congress wished to spend the lion's share of its outgoings (146.3 milliard Marks) on transport, particularly road-building.

This decision must be revised if towns are not to be suffocated by the flood of motor cars. Motor vehicle registrations in the first quarter of 1973 were 676,734 up

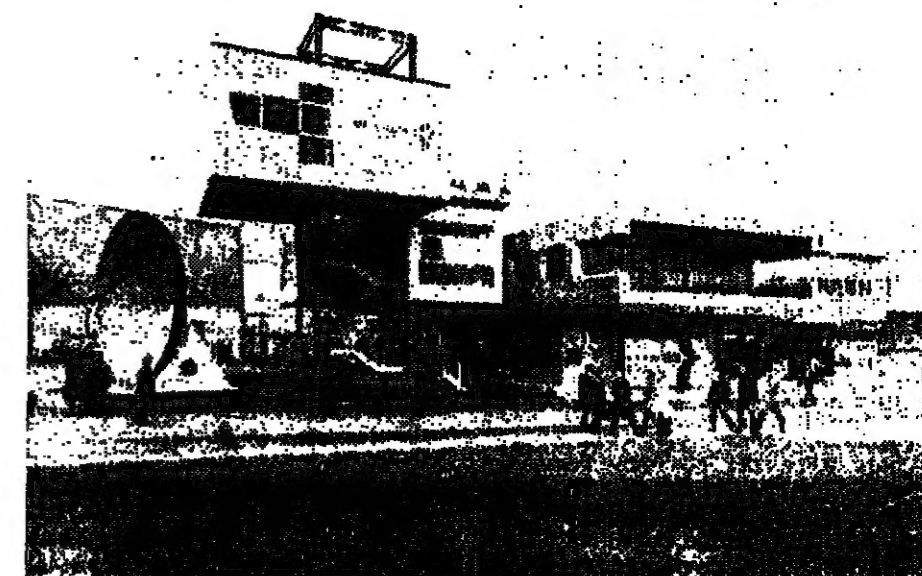
from 640,000 in the first quarter of 1972.

Continued from page 4

executive of their own, though the latter solution would be little more than a version of equal representation.

But in both cases the Free Democrats would get into trouble with the people they claim to represent for reasons of political tactics - in neither case would the executives be allowed to elect their own representatives.

Problems are also involved in the direct election of these representatives from executive ranks. If the executives really



Metastadt is the name given to a sophisticated system of prefabricated housing construction unveiled by Thyssen at this year's Hanover Fair (Photo: Thyssen)

on the first three months of 1972, an increase of 8.3 per cent.

There is no longer enough money to make towns suitable for motor vehicles. Packed streets and parking lots have destroyed city centres. The only long-term solution to the problem of rush hour traffic is the encouragement and expansion of public transport.

But this local public transport system is still in its infancy in most towns. The central government, Federal states and the towns themselves will have to spend a good deal of money if motorists are to be weaned away from the roads. Abolishing motor cars altogether would be going too far but some restriction on private transport is inevitable.

The laws governing land and property will have to be reformed if the towns hope to survive. As long as priority is given to the profitability of property - and this occurs even during redevelopment programmes - the unprofitable amenities of a "human city" such as parks, playgrounds and corner pubs will automatically have to make way for office blocks, shops and apartments.

Land values rose by some 650 milliard Marks between 1950 and 1970. Some eight hundred thousand of the well over ten million property-owners were able to chalk up undeserved profits totalling more than one hundred milliard Marks.

The Social Democrats and Free Democrats making up the governing coalition are bound to argue about the way to skin off the excess profits made on the growth in land values.

But they agree on the principle that this must be done. Both admit that previous policy has led to a dead end. Too little attention has been paid to council house construction.

Construction is proceeding at breathtaking speed. A new home is ready every 45 seconds. Almost 660,000 were built last year, over twelve million over the past quarter of a century.

But a monthly rent of between eight and fourteen Marks a square metre has to be paid to live in these houses and flats, a figure that is far too high for the man on the street. The proportion of council housing has now dropped to beneath thirty per cent - and there is still a

shortage of eight hundred thousand homes.

• The central government, Federal states and the towns themselves will have to find some way of putting a brake on the alarming increases in personnel costs. The taxes transferred to the towns have increased by an average 7.5 per cent since 1961 while personnel costs have gone up by 10.3 per cent.

Administrative personnel rose in the cities by 6.6 per cent between 1963 and 1969 - an increase that is greater than the growth in population. Personnel costs today account for an increasingly high proportion of city budgets - anything up to twenty per cent.

Many new posts became necessary as a result of the reduction in working hours, many because of the greater services offered by the towns. In the cities for example the number of posts in the health sector rose by fifteen per cent and those in the field of culture increased by 10.8 per cent compared with the 8.5 per cent growth rate in public administration.

But the towns must cut down on the amount of personnel. The possibilities offered by the rationalisation of administration have not been fully exhausted. Administrative reform must go hand in hand with financial reform.

As far as planning is concerned, the towns must learn to consider what is happening outside their boundaries. As long as towns depend on the taxes paid by their tradesmen and industrialists they cannot be blamed for wanting companies to settle within their walls or for granting these concerns concessions and obeying their wishes.

In order to avoid the excesses promoted by this system of competition, the autonomy of the towns should be limited and larger regional planning units established. These units should also be in a position to administer local finance so that their work is not taken up exclusively by planning.

Administration must also change its views on another point. The process of growing administrative autonomy is still continuing. The administrators' own technocratic ideals are given planning priority and the wishes of the public ignored.

City councils are in no position to form the necessary political balance. Frankfurt city council dealt with 2,500 motions in the past eighteen months, demonstrating that the ideas of administration predominated.

The legislature must bow to the demands for a greater public share in decision-making. This could be written into a couple of laws now coming up for amendment. Local politicians will find they have a tougher time when public demands grow.

Robert Leich

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1973)

(Die Zeit, 4 May 1973)

THE ECONOMY

Anti-inflationary measures depend on cooperation

Today's price spiral is the burden we have to bear for the sins of omission in economic and industrial policies in the past. First of all the overheating of the economy that led to the 1969/70 boom was not checked in time, and following this boom too little was done to create a more stable situation for fear of a recessionary trend.

Thus when the economy began the upward climb again it started from an already dangerous level of inflation. Hope sprang eternal at the beginning of this year when wage-scale negotiations for the more than four million employees in the metal-working industries ended with a relatively moderate 8.5 per cent hike.

But even then the chances that presented themselves were tossed away. Now, in order to prevent further depreciation of the Mark and a potential percentage rate of inflation reaching into two figures, it is essential to pay the price of a rigorous anti-inflationary policy.

Companies are being made to pay three times. They must pay an eleven per cent

tax on capital investment goods required for expansion, modernisation or replacement; tax benefits on depreciation of machinery and other capital investments have been reduced or completely abolished and taxation on company profits is going up by ten per cent.

When the high interest rates demanded today for loans are taken into account companies are justified in regarding themselves as the whipping boys for government stabilisation measures. But the three- or four-fold burdens they have to pay are part and parcel of the present economic situation.

Experience has shown that at the beginning of an economic upward climb company investments in particular tend to soar. The tendency towards investment is being felt again at present. Investments are to a certain extent the determining factor in the state of the economy and if a renewed overheating is to be avoided it is essential to dampen company investment demands.

This is all the more essential since the expansion of production capacity leads to doubled demands for labour which is already at a premium at present, firstly for the production of required capital investment goods and secondly for manning the newly created jobs that arise as a result of expansion.

7.5% price increase

Wiesbaden's Federal Statistics Office recently published figures confirming the government's calculation that the rate of price increases this April over that of the corresponding month last year was 7.5 per cent.

The Office says that the price index for private households was 0.8 per cent up on last month to a level of 146.3 (taking 1962 as 100). In the two previous months prices had gone up by 6.9 and 6.8 per cent on the previous year. Excluding foodstuffs that are particularly affected by the seasons and weather conditions, coal and oil the statisticians calculated that the rate of price increases was 6.7 per cent.

Pensioners and recipients of social welfare are as usual most badly hit by inflation. Their cost of living rose by 1.1 per cent compared with March and the annual increase totalled 8.7 per cent.

In a four-strong family where the father is on a moderate income prices affecting the family have gone up 7.9 per cent. The four-strong family of a senior civil servant with a high income is facing price rises of 6.8 per cent, and the cost of keeping a child in simple necessities has risen by 9.7 per cent.

Major price increases were noted by the Statistics Office as compared with March in fresh meat (up 0.9 per cent), eggs (6.3 per cent), potatoes (14.1 per cent), fresh vegetables (16.1 per cent) as well as fruits excluding citrus fruits (up 4.6 per cent).

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 May 1973)

ECE, the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe, reckons that a levelling off of the rate of inflation is unlikely. In its survey of the European economy in 1972 and the prospects for this year the ECE ascertains that productivity in the industrial States of Western Europe has increased rapidly since last autumn. An average increase in productivity of 3.8 per cent was achieved last year.

In 1971 the increase had been three per cent and in the "good years" of the sixties 4.7 per cent. For 1973 the ECE predicts an increase of more than five per cent in productivity, however. This means that the productivity of most Western European industrial nations will reach its upper limits and there will be a danger of economic overheating.

The international monetary crisis, we

now know, had far less of a detrimental effect on the growth of foreign trade than was predicted at the beginning of last year. First and foremost the crisis hardly had any effect on trade among Western European countries. The successes of the anti-inflationary measures adopted in Western Europe are described as very modest by the ECE.

Last year's harvest failure in the Soviet Union was an enormous economic burden for the Russians, the ECE report states. This meant that the USSR's overall productivity was way down, but the

ECE report on West and East European economies

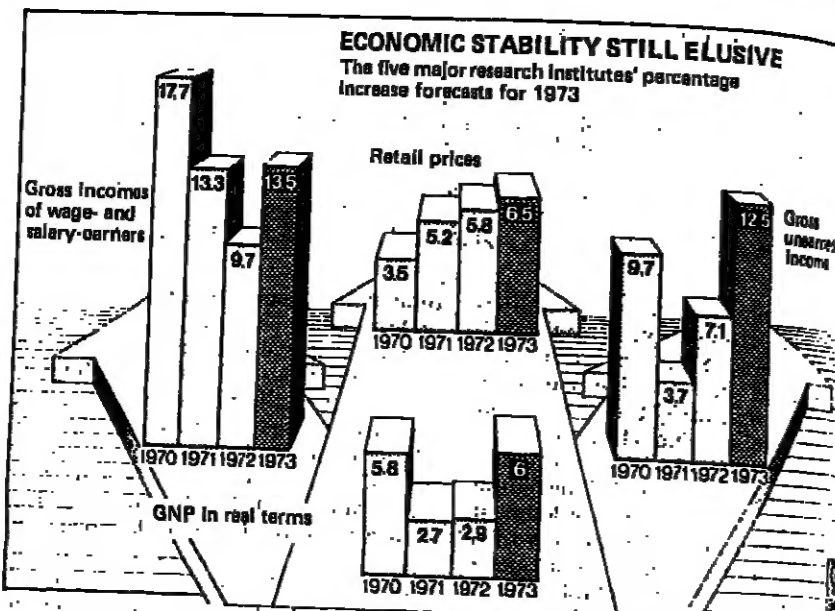
average increase in GNP in other Eastern European countries last year was 7.3 per cent.

Poland and Rumania led the way with productivity boosts of nine to ten per cent. The GDR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary only increased productivity by five to six per cent and were thus below the average.

Industrial productivity in Poland last year was up by 10.8 per cent, although only a seven-per-cent hike had been planned. This year the overall increase in productivity in the Communist Bloc is expected to be 6.3 per cent.

Apart from Hungary, which upped its retail prices by three per cent last year, the consumer goods prices fixed by the States in the Communist Bloc scarcely altered last year.

(Münchener Merkur, 24 April 1973)



Five Wise Men suggest economic alternatives

The committee of experts on economic development known as the Five Wise Men has produced a special report on stabilisation containing vigorous criticism of the government's economic policies and proposing two alternatives for gradual restoration of stability.

As the first prerequisite for the success of any anti-inflationary policy the Five Wise Men say the public must be convinced of the government's earnestness in trying to halt inflation. The report does, however, state realistically that there is little chance of achieving impressive successes this year.

"A big step in the right direction would have been achieved, however, if the government succeeded in checking the rate of price increases throughout the rest of this year so that 1974 commenced with expectations of a decline in the depreciation in the value of money rather than a further increase," the report states.

The Five Wise Men insist that increased tax revenue must be put on ice and Bonn, the Federal states and local governments must agree to cut back the amount of their new indebtedness.

The tax on petrol and oil is welcomed by the committee as contributing towards consolidation of government finances and the Five Wise Men also express their approval of the government's imposition of a stabilisation surcharge on income tax to cut private consumer demand.

But the Five Wise Men consider all these steps insufficient and make the following alternative proposals:

1. Levying of a general ten per cent surcharge on income taxes and corporation tax as well as the abolition of degressive depreciation on capital investment goods.
2. Lowering of the income level at which

the stabilisation surcharge comes into force, levying of an investment tax of five per cent of the sum invested and abolition of degressive depreciation.

The committee approves the government's decision to abolish depreciation on buildings so as to damp down the boom in the building industry as well as the limitation or abolition of increased potential for depreciation of detached and semi-detached houses privately owned flats.

One of the two alternative packages measures together with those measures that limit the actual expenditure public bodies could in the opinion of the Five Wise Men make a contribution towards checking the price spiral without seriously endangering employment situation.

The experts' report places emphasis on the problems of protecting our economy from outside influences.

Frankfurter Rundschau

The more finance policies suggest general demand the less necessary it is to increase interest rates, an editor should be avoided for domestic international reasons. Monetary credit policies should not be related to the limited room for manoeuvre on the international plane must be recognised. The experts are opposed to intervention to prevent a drop in the exchange rate of the dollar which seems to be on the cards.

The consequences of the Federal Republic's indulging in pioneering work of an anti-inflationary nature while the floating bloc are less simple to predict. The lower end of the joint exchange rate bandwidth the Mark has at the moment good deal of leeway; but this could quickly be exhausted.

"If the floating bloc is not to be disbanded immediately we would possibly have to accept the emergence of an imbalance in foreign dealings which an inflationary effect from abroad would clearly affect this country's anti-inflationary methods," the report states.

As far as government spending is concerned the experts feel that there is yet no sign of the inflationary line coming to an end. The Five Wise Men that government spending is up by 13 per cent as opposed to the 9.7 per cent which Bonn confesses since extra-budgetary financing must be taken into account.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 May 1973)

BUSINESS

Free-fall admen come up in world

Their job involves leaping from the skies. Together with his friends Peter Böttgenbach, 28, and Bundeswehr officer Peter Hagenmüller, 34, former IOS salesman Herzog set up Karus Parachute Advertising Limited in Munich two years ago.

Their idea was to act as self-employed businessmen in the same way as they had previously acted for shrewd television directors. During freefall championships they took cine films of each other falling earthwards without a parachute opened.

The three men are reckoned to be experts at freefall. Herzog and Böttgenbach have always been leading lights in figure and formation flying, and Böttgenbach holds the German record for height in freefall, having leaped from 11,000 metres. The world height record, however, is 31,000 metres and is held by an American test pilot. At this height the air is so thin that the speed of all is 900 kilometres per hour. Böttgenbach only touched 400.

It is a risky profession. At normal heights of up to 4,000 metres the human body falls at a speed of something like 150 kilometres per hour. Seconds before reaching the ground the parachutist pulls the ripcord. The body is braked suddenly exposing it to the force of six times its own weight.

The parachutists have to keep their hands free to steer themselves when such force is applied and filming is exceedingly

Continued from page 6

difficult. Böttgenbach was the first man to risk a freefall while carrying a 35 mm cine camera. As he opened his parachute the camera tore at his neck with a weight equivalent to 40 kilograms. But he held his helmet and head firmly in both hands and the bold venture succeeded.

They will make jumps for whoever is prepared to pay them. Among their exploits was distributing lots among visitors to a racing and industrial exhibition at Nürburgring, livening up an "It's a knock out" obstacle race organised by the Protestant youth movement in Bavaria with coloured smoke that poured from their boots as they leaped into the stadium and making a five-minute film for Ufa newsreel.

They have also demonstrated the manly essence of a French toilet water and poured beer on behalf of a brewery all while making a freefall.

In the skies above Strasbourg the three intrepid men have proved the staying power of a brand of toupet and at a veteran rally they landed in front of the beer tent waving flags, glasses and a torch.

They demand a high price for their freefall exploits. Single use of one of their freefall pictures costs 5,000 Marks and an advertising spot lasting 30 seconds is about 30,000 Marks. This, they say, is danger money for risking life and limb. Accidents are part and parcel of freefall, but they are mostly confined to beginners.

In the Federal Republic in 1971 there were 45,000 registered parachute jumps for sporting purposes. Six ended in death. Three victims landed in water or swamps. Another victim landed on the open parachute of another jumper, one had a badly packed parachute and failed to use his reserve chute and the sixth victim failed to pull the ripcord.

Experience and ability to control the body are the requirements for successful freefall. Hagenmüller who has made 700 jumps trains by evening runs over long distances. Herzog has been involved in Alpine racing for the past seven years and Böttgenbach goes on a 10,000-metre jog trot twice a week as well as doing gymnastic training. Each of these two men has between 1,000 and 1,500 jumps to his credit.

Despite this they have often broken limbs and ended up in plaster. While filming in the Rhine valley Hagenmüller was caught a stone and broke his foot. His colleagues were dragged at a speed of 60 kmh over a cemetery. "We could have done ourselves a mischief on the gravestones," they said.

Böttgenbach once made a blind landing among iron railings in a scrap-yard. Another parachutist had fouled his chute



Peter Böttgenbach and Peter Hagenmüller in action

(Photo: Peter Böttgenbach)

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Ad. film-makers meet in Hamburg

The seventh congress of advertising film-makers was held recently in Hamburg. About 500 experts from the cinema industry advertising agencies and advertising film-makers viewed and discussed about 300 advertising films made in this country and abroad.

This event was organised by the association of West German advertising film producers comprising nineteen of the most important advertising film-making companies, which enjoy about 64 per cent of the total turnover in this branch, estimated at 82 million Marks.

It is not known exactly how many companies there are supplying the market for advertising films. All we know is that 25 of the major producers supply about 80 or 90 per cent of total output. Foreign producers are reckoned to have about a twelve per cent share in this.

In this country about 2,350 TV advertisements and 180 cinema films were produced last year. The number of advertising films made has continually declined for some years. Between 1970 and 1972 the association estimates that there was a decline of more than eleven per cent, a development for which there are many explanations.

First of all there is a trend towards buying longer advertising spots on TV. According to the statistics of Bavarian TV advertising ads of 30, 40, 45 and 60 seconds in length are becoming more popular while the 15- to 20-second shorts are on a decline. ARD and ZDF are limited to about twenty minutes of advertising each day on average and so fewer separate films can be shown.

The pinch has been felt since the ban on cigarette advertising on television at the beginning of this year. But last year the tobacco companies had shown voluntary restraint and only 2.9 per cent of TV advertising was taken up by cigarette ads.

There is no likelihood of the maximum advertising time on television being increased in the near future, and as the number of cinemas in the Federal Republic is on the decline there is no opportunity for this branch of advertising to expand. Advertising film producers are also greatly worried by increasing costs in an industry where the wage bill is high. The average cost for an advertising film today is over 32,000 Marks.

Of the money spent on advertising in this country about 14.3 per cent or 840 million Marks goes on TV and cinema advertising. The gross turnover of advertising in newspapers and magazines, however, is 3,300 million Marks. This is 57 per cent of the market.

Of TV and film advertising deterrents lead the way with 14.2 per cent, drinks follow with 13.7 per cent, then cosmetics 13.2 per cent and foodstuffs 11.6 per cent.

Kai Krüger
(Die Zeit, 4 May 1973)

(Die Welt, 7 May 1973)

28% disinterested in shopping, survey reveals

Fifty per cent of women in this country between 14 and 49 who are reckoned by industry and sociologists to be the group with the biggest purchasing potential with incomes of 212.2 milliard Marks a year are in fact not interested in shopping, according to a survey carried out among 4,000 of them.

According to this survey in which women are divided up into five different consumer categories, the largest group of 4,220,000 (28 per cent) are disinterested in spending on consumer goods. The state of the market does not interest them.

The second largest group are the conservatives, 3,420,000 women, 23 per cent of the under fifties, who according to the market researchers are typical housewives whose main concerns are their home and family.

Then there is the group of 3,030,000

women - most of them over thirty and married who say of themselves "I find it most important to buy only the best of everything". Market researchers call them active, aware and successful women. They like the comforts that technology can provide, dress elegantly and use a lot of cosmetics, particularly perfume.

Only fifteen per cent of the under fifties are classed as spendthrifts and curious about everything. These 2,200,000 women are mostly aged between 14 and 24, are single and have a large budget at their disposal. They live in big cities and consider themselves young, extrovert and free from ties.

The smallest group comprises spontaneous purchasers who keep a watchful eye on prices. They make up only thirteen per cent of women under

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 May 1973)

TRANSPORT

Munich
hovertrain for
Toronto

Ontario has commissioned from Krauss-Maffel of Munich a pilot-project section of the firm's Transurban magnetic hovertrain system to be erected in Toronto.

This will be the first time the Munich hovertrain principle, which has no moving parts whatsoever and is environmentally exemplary, has been subjected to operational rather than experimental trials.

The Transurban's principle of magnetic "uplift" means propulsion with neither noise nor vibration nor exhaust fumes nor wear and tear nor dust - to mention only the main advantages of the new system.

The carriages, seating between six and two dozen passengers, glide along the track without touching the guideways with the aid of magnetic fields. They no longer use wheels. The waggon does not roll, they hover.

Propulsion is provided by a linear induction electric motor also using magnetism and avoiding wear and tear to all intents and purposes.

Magnetic hovertrains form the basis of two high-speed rail systems under development in this country by Krauss-Maffel and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blöhm, also of Munich, with the aim of linking major cities at speeds of 300 miles an hour by the mid-eighties.

The Transurban, intended to serve local transport requirements, will not take so long to develop. Its operational speed will range between thirty and 75 miles per hour.

The Toronto Transurban will travel at an initial top speed of fifty, inaugurating in 1975 a tour of two and a half miles round the Canadian national exhibition grounds by the shores of Lake Ontario.

The circuit will boast four stops and one service point. The twin guideways will carry 600 volts DC. Trials will commence with six cars, to be followed in the further course of 1975 by nine more.

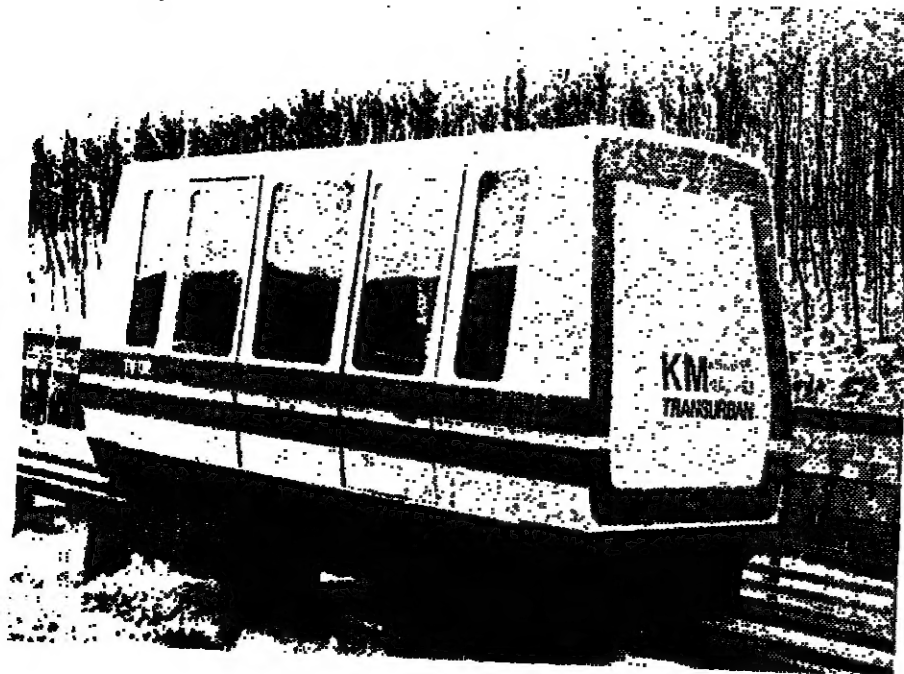
After trials the Transurban hovertrain service will be available to the general public and to other local authorities as a pilot project for consideration.

Premier William Davis of Ontario has this to say in the hovertrain's favour: "Throughways would cost twice the price and subways three times as much."

A government commission scoured the world for new local transport systems, starting in 1971. A total of 120 projects were considered. By a process of elimination the final choice was between the Transurban and a Canadian scheme.

Rudolf Grosskopf

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 May 1973)



Krauss-Maffel's Transurban suburban electric rail

(Photo: Krauss-Maffel)

Traffic explosion accurately forecast ten years ago

In 1951 a total of 178,330 motor vehicles were newly registered in this country. Twenty-one years later new registrations stood at 2,300,000, a more than twelvefold increase.

In 1951 all of 716,000 private cars and vans used the country's roads. By 1972 this number too had increased - to 15.2 million.

Town planners, Transport Ministry officials and environmental conservationists all claim to have been taken unawares by the avalanche of sheet metal on wheels, but were they really unaware of the potential hazards of increasing traffic congestion?

In the United States automotive society, as it is pleased to be called, began when Henry Ford set up assembly-lines in his workshops. For decades Ford's Tin Lizzie held the sales record for an individual model, being outstripped only a few years ago by the Volkswagen Beetle.

Both cars made it possible for large numbers of the general public to become car-owners. Both were thus responsible for the social significance of the new mode of transport.

This sociological significance would appear to have been recognised for what it is too late - but appearances can be, and in this case are deceptive.

As long ago as May 1959 Deutsche Shell published a report entitled *Motorisierung ohne Raum* (Motorisation Pushed For Space).

The report painted the shape of things to come in gloomy colours should roadbuilding fail to keep pace with the increasing number of vehicles on the roads.

When the report was published roughly 3,700,000 private cars and vans were registered in the files of the central Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg.

With every good reason Shell commissioned the report with a view to ascertaining future fuel requirements. That same year *Erdoelwirtschaft*, the petroleum journal, published additional material on the financing of roadbuilding including specific figures forecast.

The number of private cars was expected to double by 1965, increased to 9.6 million by 1970 and reach a total of eleven million by 1975.

These figures, which at the time were either noted with gratification or dismissed as wishful thinking, proved to be a little short of the mark.

By mid-1965 no fewer than 9.2 million cars were already in circulation - two million more than forecast six years previously - and the final figure of eleven million was reached by the end of 1968.

Developments proceeded at such a pace that one can only assume that civil servants had their work cut out keeping pace with day-to-day routine and filed this report away into oblivion.

The figures quoted were based on the assumption that the number of cars on the road would increase proportionately with earning-power.

The statistical equation was thus easy meat. The two fundamental criteria were the number of motor vehicles on the one hand and per capita income on the other. The two lines on the graph needed only to be projected indefinitely into the future.

The drawback, it was soon realised, was that this method of forecasting pre-

Nationwide disaster
data scheme

This country is to take the lead in Europe in establishing an early warning system for natural and man-made disasters. A network of 1,500 measurement points is under construction with the aim of providing a steady flow of information about radioactivity, wind and exhaust fumes in the atmosphere and the water-levels of major rivers and barrages.

A Frankfurt telecommunications firm unveiled at this year's Hanover Fair system by means of which measurement points will be linked to central data collection points by phone.

The network is to be completed in a year and become fully operational. It will serve to prevent natural environmental disasters, enabling early alarms to be sounded in good time. Water pollution could also be kept under surveillance, a spokesman of the firm commented.

(Neue Hannoversche, 28 April)

THE ENVIRONMENT

Artificial respiration saves
lake from biological death

Handelsblatt

Treatment with a combination of artificial respiration and chemical compounds has, for the first time ever, successfully regenerated a polluted lake - Grebner See in Eastern Holstein.

Professor Waldemar Ohle of Kiel University and the Max Planck Institute of Limnology in Plön was able to associate the lake with the aid of equipment developed by Atlas Copco of Sweden.

Lakes in developed countries all over the world are suffering from similar complaints. They are pumped too full of chemical nutrients contained in effluent.

The installation of purification plant to treat effluent is intended to stop the rot, but this can only be a half-hearted measure since most purification devices are unable to chemically extract soluble mineral salts.

What is more, mineral nutrients hailing from agricultural fertilisers cannot be stopped, though effluent purification has at least slowed down the process of pollution.

The prospects of re-establishing the natural condition of lake water, which is relatively poor in nutrients, have so far been slight indeed, though.

Professor Ohle's experiment would seem to indicate that a possibility does

exist, however. The lake he used as a guinea pig is only two thirds of a square mile in size and 85 feet deep at its deepest point, but its bill of health had worsened considerably in recent years.

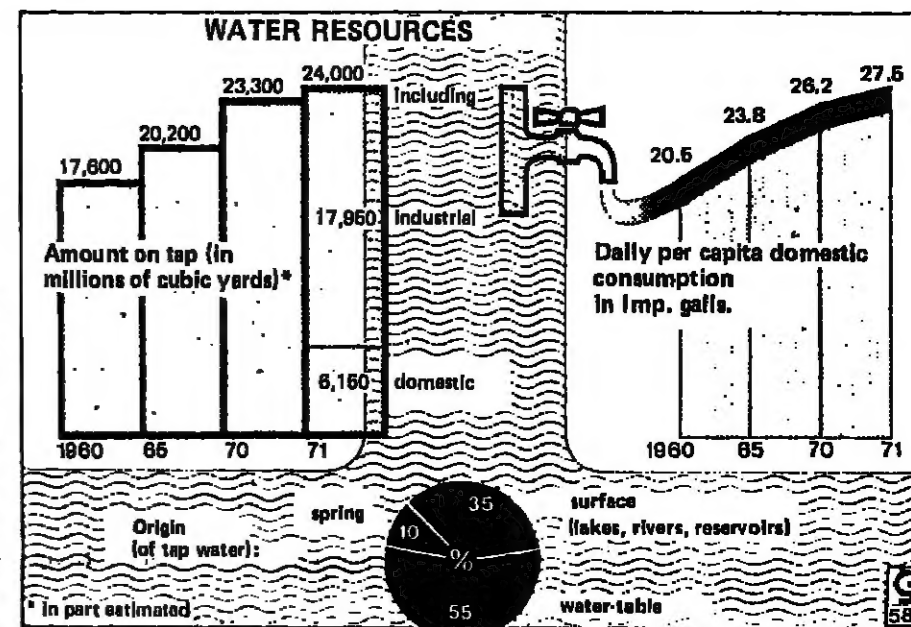
Because of overfertilisation the underwater flora and fauna had exhausted the oxygen up to within sixteen feet of the surface. In summer most of the deeper water contained no oxygen at all, and some of it bubbled with putrefaction.

Atlas Copco's Limnox respiration device was lowered into the lake at a particularly deep point. It consists of a boiler in which water at the seabed is infused with oxygen with the aid of compressed air.

The enriched water is pumped out sideways and the air that remains is pumped back to the surface, which steadily bubbles as the surplus air draws off methane and sulphuretted hydrogen from down below and releases these products of decomposition into the atmosphere.

In addition to the use of air compression plant the lake has also been treated with chemicals designed to draw off surplus nutrients from deep water and seabed sediment. The compressed air contained an admixture of bentonite clay and aluminium sulphate.

Grebner See underwent its main course of treatment from spring 1972 until early winter. Five cubic metres of compressed air a minute were pumped into the water, the surplus bubbling its way to the surface.

Rhine pollution
rockets

If the level of water in the Rhine remains as low as it is as present for any length of time and the hazard represented by chemical pollution continues, it will not be long before twenty million consumers will have to wave goodbye to the river as a source of drinking-water.

This alarming forecast was made at a recent conference of Rhine catchment basin waterworks held in Düsseldorf and attended by participants from this country, Holland and Switzerland by Professor Sonthheimer, who holds the chair of hydrochemistry at the University of Karlsruhe.

Harald Steinert
(Handelsblatt, 25 April 1973)

(Bremer Nachrichten, 8 May 1973)

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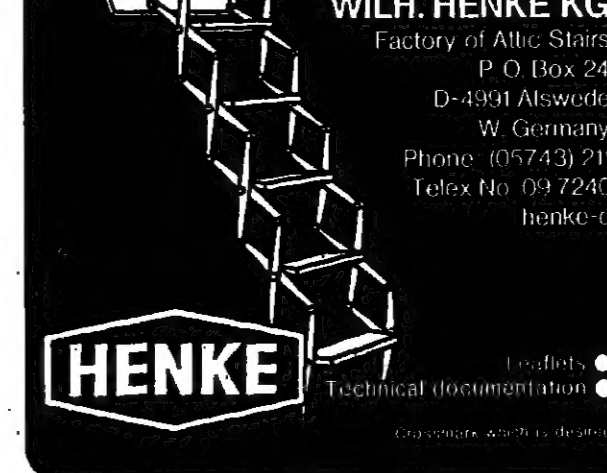
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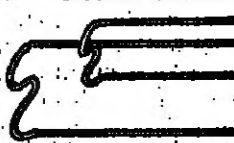
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A model of Krauss-Maffel's high-speed hovertrain

(Photo: dpa)

Deep-sea TV cable

Davy Jones's locker will soon be forced to divulge its 'belly secrets'. Folten & Gulleums of Oslo have developed a cable capable of transmitting TV pictures from depths up to 20,000 feet.

Unlike conventional cables, which at best two miles long, the new cable comes in one piece for anything up to five miles.

Because of exposure to extremely severe strain during towing the cable withstands up to twenty tons.

It is complemented by specially developed devices for mechanically electrically linking cable and camera.

The camera is housed in a pressure-resistant container also containing spotlights. It is towed along together with the cable.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 1 May 1973)

■ ROUND THE ARTS

Gruppe 61 ideas overhauled at Dortmund conference

DIE ZEIT

Almost two years to the day after the Dortmund-based Gruppe 61 published its new programme a number of writers belonging to this literary group met to re-define the term "world of labour" and examine what was understood under "realistic writing".

The question of realism was dealt with repeatedly during the one-day conference but the variety of forms and definitions fortunately proved an obstacle to a definitive interpretation of the term. It would indeed have been rather odd had the group voted on what true realism was and then claimed it as its own.

Instead, the conference was more successful in redefining what the writers belonging to Gruppe 61 understood under the term "world of labour", which always forms the background to their stories.

Karin Struck, whose novel *Klassenliebe* (Class Love) has achieved considerable literary acclaim this year and whose presence in Dortmund added life to the congress, dismissed the term out of hand. The fact that the congress accepted her attack indicates that a rethinking process must have occurred within the group during the past two years, leading its writers out of the restricted sphere of traditional working-class literature into the broader field of social discussion.

The trend, hinted at in the works of Wolfgang Kerner, Klaus Ewert Everwyn and Angelika Mechtel has continued.

Every year the Shakespeare Society, one of the oldest academic associations in this part of the world, invites its fifteen hundred or so members in the Federal Republic, Austria and Switzerland to its annual general meeting.

But no more than fifty or perhaps seventy Shakespeare experts — professors and lecturers of English, theatre directors and interested laymen — attended this year's congress in Bochum town hall.

The mainly elderly gathering stood as the mayor entered, regaled in his chain of office and accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor of the university, Cardinal Frings and the head of the Shakespeare Society, Professor Rudolf Stamm of Basel.

There was a long silence before they sat and the Bochum Chamber Orchestra then struck up with William Lawes' *Consort Suite in C Major* 5. The messages of welcome followed. The mayor spoke of "a valuable institution of cultural life" while the Cardinal wished delegates a fine grace.

Professor Glynn Wickham of Bristol University then read a more than thirty-page long speech and at the end apologised for the fact that it was a little too long-winded and disconnected. In the meantime music was once again played — Matthew Locke's *Suite in D Minor*.

As in every other year the main subject was Shakespeare yesterday, today and tomorrow. Researchers picked on *King Lear* to illustrate what Shakespeare can still mean to us today.

But these experts in English literature rarely progressed beyond more or less personal views and each speaker thanked his predecessors for the subtlety of their interpretations.

This continued until theatre producers

Claus Peymann commented that the discussion was no more than colossal flatulence, a clash of ideas within English studies. Peymann himself produced a much-discussed *King Lear* in Wuppertal in 1972.

While many of the specialists spoke of the majesty of Shakespeare's plays, Peymann refused to have anything to do with this cerebral view. Shakespeare was highly relevant today, he stated — he even referred to him as the incarnation of drama — but he could only prove relevant if played according to contemporary aesthetics.

The daemonic nature of the characters must be revealed and the figures must be

made credible to a present-day audience. This, Peymann claimed, could only be achieved by refusing to stress fate. He reminded his audience that his production of *King Lear* in Wuppertal had been an extremely happy occasion. "People enjoy seeing through things," he commented.

Peymann's dramatic adviser Horst Laube, now at Frankfurt Theatre, explained that the Wuppertal production had attempted to re-interpret Lear's madness. "The play deals with deception, deviations from reality, illusions that bring men down to earth," he claimed.

Gruppe 61 has become conscious of its position especially as the earlier Gruppe 47 has now folded and other writers appear to enjoy coming to the group's meetings in Dortmund.

The infighting within the group has also ceased since the "Literature of the Working World" group split from Gruppe 61 three years ago to lead an independent existence.

On the whole the group has developed a new self-awareness that not even the often contradictory and at times harsh attacks by Karin Struck could shatter.

Karin Struck's own works bear the stamp of irresistible subjectivism combining naive charm and severity. Though she gave such emphatic support to a style of literature uncorrupted by the literature industry, she still has to agree to the censorship practised by her publisher.

The fact that she did not realise the incompatibility of her arguments reveals how subjective her ideas are. However, they could not be disproved by the other writers attending the congress. The most they could do was confront her with experiences of their own. The fact that Karin Struck is the daughter of a worker does not make her book *Klassenliebe*, working-class literature, whatever she may like to believe.

But the whole of the group now tend to be at a loss when confronted with the term working-class literature. The literary and political horizons of the group have become broader and the material discussed by its members more general.

The dogmatic fixation of the terms "working-class literature" and "world of labour" to refer to one class would be too shortsighted. The middle classes too have to deal with social problems similar to those of the working classes, even though the word "worker" has an exotic ring to it for many of our left wing. Gruppe 61 does not wish to encourage them however.

Helmut Arnold
(Die Zeit, 11 May 1973)

Shakespeare Society meets in Bochum

"It could be thought — and Romanticism seems to make it probable — that madness breaks into apparently ordered reality like something grotesque and tears holes in it," he continued. "Closer examination of those passages where Lear becomes mad reveals that Lear's madness is anything but a psychological fad."

Peymann and Laube saw a social basis for Lear's madness, such as when he imposes a moral burden on the public position of an individual by expecting gratitude, veneration and love, even after forgetting power.

But the system is pragmatic, relates to power and is based on the survival of the fittest. The strongest and consequently the most powerful.

Under a human point of view this is madness, but it functions successfully under an inhuman point of view. It swears out the person who becomes mad as a result of a plague spot.

In the Middle Ages the insane were put on a ship that was allowed to drift out to sea and which approached the shore every high tide. Lear's position of madness arises as he adheres to values which have ceased to exist.

These ideas indicate what aspects make Shakespeare interesting today. But most members of the Shakespeare Society have no more than historical interest in Shakespeare. Apart from the provocative contributions by Peymann and Laube, the whole congress was something of a yawn.

Christian Lindner
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 May 1973)

Unrest at Language and Literature Academy conference

Es geht nicht mehr so weiter, wenn es weiter geht. "Erich Kästner reloaded. Gustav Korten, a Social professor of German, used this quote to demonstrate that literature must be treated differently today than it was thirty or forty years ago.

Some of the participants at the public session of this year's congress of the Academy of Language and Literature in Cologne seized on this quotation and turned it against members of the Academy, accusing them of adopting an old-fashioned attitude about literature and of being subject to it.

But these attacks were made on the room in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum where the meeting was held. Most of the few listeners attending left the speeches and ten minutes of discussion claiming that the old folk wanted to stay left on their own. "This Academy," they commented, "is the fuff made by these old fogies."

The subject of the public session: "Prose — or poetry?" and it was the frontiers between prose and poetry would be found — if any — in the frontiers existed.

Some of the people attending there was no difference between prose and poetry and openly stated that question posed was nonsensical. It were only good and bad poems and bad prose works, they explained.

Lyricist Walter Helmut Fähr, Karlsruhe drew on his wealth of experience at the beginning of discussion and claimed that poets are far less definite and far more today than they were in bygone ages. He traced this back to the change in intellectual conditions. As far as concerned, modern poetry has lost its Classical hallmarks.

In the subsequent discussion members of the Academy did not say what Fritz had said but talked around the subject. Professor Horst Rüdiger, Bonn literary scientist, repeated frequent intervals that he was still waiting for an answer to the question "Prose — or poetry?" and insisted upon hearing it.

But who was there at the meeting? Could supply him with this answer? Hinterhäuser, the literary historian, one of the higher vantage points of the literary scientist and poet Karl Krolow, Academy's president, kept referring to "illuminating questions of relative which nobody else wanted to hear about."

This continued until writer Helmut Binek, who had remained silent through the discussion, felt he had to enough, shouted that this was all about what was the point of it all and asked what was the point of it all and meeting of the older members of the Academy.

The Academy's spring prizes, worth six thousand Marks, were awarded to Hamburg writer Richard Moser and Professor Gustav Korten of Stuttgart. Eighty-year-old Moser, recipient of the translator's prize in recognition of expert translations of English and German poetry and prose, as writer Hannelingstange put it when handing him the award, Gustav Korten, 58, head of the Stockholm Trade College, was awarded the prize for German Studies.

Walter Jens stated in his laudatory the two prizewinners had also distinguished themselves as agents of their respective countries. The being the authors of a large number of articles and publications.

Walter Jens
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 May 1973)

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

11

PEOPLE IN THE ARTS

Peter Handke - portrait of a dramatist

Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger

Peter Handke lives in Kronberg, and as we walked together to the Waldcafé we viewed the view across the Taunus range was spectacular. A few children came along about literature and of being subject to it. Children are always around Peter Handke. He has set up a private kindergarten at his house, "because many of the parents, like me, do not want to send our children to the Kronberg kindergarten where their proud boast is that they teach them a new song every day."

This is a way for Handke to ensure that his daughter Amina, who lives with him, does not become separated from his wife, who always is by his side.

Handke has lived for a year in Kronberg. He has a house on a new estate a little way outside the town. The only thing that distinguishes his house from others on the estate is a photograph on the door showing a landscape with a clockhouse and the inscription: "Directed by John Ford" in English.

The houses are flat and for the most part just white boxes; the streets are narrow and winding. Is this a good place to live, I wondered. Doesn't it tend to cramp Handke's style living on such a development?

Handke agreed that he was not too enamoured of the area, but it is close to nature and that he takes as compensation. He thought at the beginning that he would get used to the estate, but it has come harder than he expected.

He said: "Perhaps I shall rent out the house one day when all my debts are paid and move back to Paris. Still I often enjoy living in a place that is completely strange to me and where I am really a square peg in a round hole."

The most recent thing Handke has written is a prose poem dedicated to his daughter: *Für Amina für später* (For Amina for later). In it he describes life on the estate.

Later on when it was dark outside the two of us sat in his sparsely furnished study with just thirty books. He has given away or thrown out all the rest and only kept those that have a special meaning for him. Once again he took up the subject of "awareness." He said: "When I write what I am really doing is exploiting my awareness."

Whatever impression one gains of Peter Handke the moment one has gained that impression one can be sure that he has already changed and something else applies. For most people Peter Handke is the angry young man of German literature, the man who cursed the public, who despises other writers and who has stated that the literature that is being written at present has nothing to do with him.

Handke is the man who hates histories, and who all of a sudden decided to write a story himself. *Der kurze Brief zum langen Abschied* (Short letter on the protracted farewell) is the largely autobiographical story of a man in his mid-thirties in America and *Wunschloses Unglück* the story of his mother's suicide.

For many people Handke is a man who cleverly stage-manages himself, a man who has shown how to get into the literary limelight. He is a rebel with a Beatle haircut wearing the contemporary fashions for people in their twenties. Some have said that his rebellion is a front, a distortion, and that in reality Handke is completely different. But in what way?

Handke admits that on occasions he has to force himself to do things. On such

occasions he usually reads a book, since he likes the attitudes that one adopts when reading.

"You may have a glass of wine by your side and don't have to get up and move around. You can go and look out the window occasionally. And sometimes when I'm reading a really good author I have a feeling of being protected. I know that nothing can go wrong, that the author is not cheating me and that he is letting me into the secrets of a story sentence by sentence."

"Really it is a feeling of calm and approval, and of course one is leading a kind of double life. At times one feels that one is the double of a character and then one loses one's ridiculous individualism."

Sometimes when Handke walks into a room he gets the feeling that he has entered the wrong room. He looks at himself as if in a mirror. "And then I sense what a ridiculous creature I am."

All in all, he says, it is ridiculous for a person to be bothered with himself all the time. It is best when one is just perceiving, looking, seeing.

"That's when I feel most at peace with myself. I feel that I am a great burden to myself when I sense my body, feel myself sweating, feel cold, sense how dark it is. Then I feel very uncomfortable and very unpleasant. It is at moment such as this one's world always falls apart."

Statements such as this would immediately tell any psychoanalyst that the patient suffered from grave neuroses and that he made a problem out of everything. Handke does not deny that he has such neuroses.

He says that he has done a lot of thinking about the possible childhood experiences with which they could be connected.

He says that firstly it was the terrible feelings of anxiety he had as a child when his parents were not at home, and when they came back shouting and screaming at each other, hitting each other, as he covered under the bedclothes.

"But", he said, "it is no good my believing this is a possible answer. To analyse myself, as others have done, also strikes me as stupid."

"I think that these systems of analysis



(Photo: Ullstein)

are banal and attempt to reduce something to a denominator where such denominators should not be used so readily.

These ideas about the ego being an unpleasant excrescence immediately disappear when Peter Handke starts writing. The effort that has to be applied, Handke says, sweeps away all other considerations, and this gives him an incredible sense of contentment, with writing giving him a kind of uplift — "all these private matters dissolve in the effort of creating and formulating."

Handke says that if he does not at first achieve this transcendence he becomes very vexed and goes on and on writing until he is successful.

Writing is something that has never been self-evident for Handke, it is not something natural, not a bodily function like breathing, eating or drinking.

For Handke writing is far more something artificial, a strange attitude, almost a pose, he says. But he is quick to add: "It is by no means such an individual and eccentric job." It is, he says, a matter-of-fact, concentrated work, involving much effort.

"I have never been the sort to slave over a hot typewriter. That always struck me as ridiculous. I've always thought it ridiculous when I heard of writers who chain themselves to a typewriter all day and those who sit staring at sheets of blank paper looking for inspiration, and, having written something, edit it, cross out passages, rewrite and so on, while drinking black coffee, and then when the manuscript is finished alter it and alter it again. Writers like that ought to give up from the start because what they write is so inconsistent."

Peter Handke thinks that self-confidence is essential for a writer. He must know what he wants to write — that is perhaps the most important point. He who hesitates should give up.

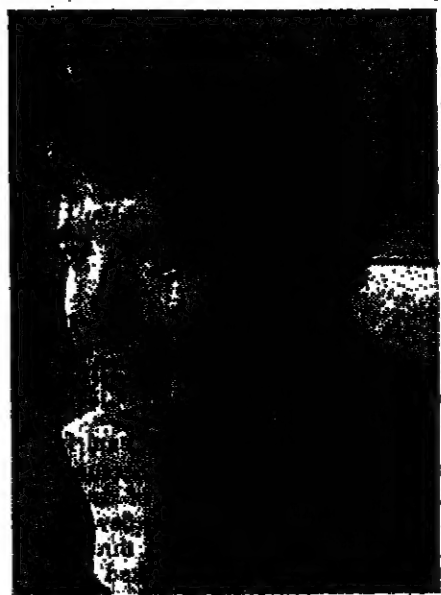
Handke knows what he is after. There is something of the fanatic about him. A critic once wrote that he is infallible and this pleased him immensely. He was pleased that any person should be considered infallible. "But then I immediately got to thinking that it would be a good thing if something were fallible... well yeah... at any rate I no longer have any need to define myself."

A fanatic? "I reckon that even though I haven't written anything these past ten months apart from this prose poem, I am still quite self-assured. I have told myself, if you start writing again you'll really produce something, and I certainly think it will be something (and it is)."

By pretending in his books that he is power-sweated, fanatical and schizophrenic, Handke helps his readers do overcome.

Continued on page 14

Christine Brückner - an attempt to master reality



(Photo: Ullstein Verlag)

She places too much emphasis on the common fate under the banner. We are all brothers.

She offers her arm to the sick wife of a refugee, who has had a terrible time in a concentration camp, and to the high school boy who has a great future in

front of him, but who has to go to the War and when he returns becomes a woodcutter like his father before him.

Christine Brückner likes all these people whose lives and scars she describes. She works on the principle of searching for the good points in everyone. The trouble is, she does not search for anything else.

For the first couple of life stories this is acceptable, but by halfway through the book it begins to pall. By the end one is overwhelmed by all this courage, goodwill and human spirit. Even Love is carried to excess. The book takes on the character of a Christian Sunday magazine.

Despite all the ups and downs, catastrophes and well-known blows of fate that the stories cover they are too smoothly contrived. They do not have enough sting in their tails to leave a lasting impression behind. They serve us of food for thought. These tidings of people who, in the face of adversity, do not believe that "where there's a will, there's a way" are far too happy.

Christine Brückner, a former librarian and journalist, has been working as a freelance writer since 1945 and has already produced ten novels. Her first was a bestseller, *Die die Spuren verwehen* was translated into eight languages and its sales in German alone were 650,000. Christine Brückner has also written short stories, poetry, children's books, radio plays, essays and feuilletons.

Christine Brückner: *Überlebensgeschichten*. Ullstein Verlag, 208 pp. 22 Marks.

MEDICINE

Depression the key to many undiagnosed illnesses

Doctors claim that more and more patients whom they examine are not sick in the traditional sense of the term. Physical causes can rarely be found for their varying complaints.

But as these patients go doggedly from surgery to surgery to find out more about their complaints, it is likely that a diagnosis will be made somewhere along the line.

The subsequent treatment is incorrect and can prove painful. It was claimed at a medical discussion in Munich. The doctors attending the meeting were dealing with the question of "hidden depression", a complaint that can manifest itself in a thousand different ways.

It is not only the fault of medical diagnosis that complaints of this type often remain unrecognized. "Patients are unwilling to accept the fact that they are suffering from depression," Dr Helmut Bieher, the Munich neurologist, explains. "They prefer to be organically sick."

The most frequent symptoms are headaches and persistent insomnia. In the morning patients suffering this type of depression are irritable, tired and run

Heart disease is a major world killer, WHO reports

Diseases of the heart and circulation are the main cause of death in more than a third of all cases, a report compiled by the World Health Organisation reveals.

Leading international cardiologists attending a conference sponsored by the organisation in Geneva were able to study the material and discuss a worldwide strategy for the fight against heart disease.

The survey was conducted in fifty countries and reveals that 37 per cent of all deaths are caused by diseases of the heart or circulation. In 29 industrial nations as many as 39 per cent of male deaths in the 25 to 64 age range can be attributed to this cause. Heart disease kills more people than cancer, accidents or infectious diseases.

Diseases of the heart and circulation are also said to be responsible for the decline in life expectancy among males. The specialists attending the conference therefore discussed the possibility of international cooperation in fighting these complaints. Early diagnosis and preventive treatment were recommended as suitable measures.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 May 1973)

Professor Ekkehard Grundmann of Münster told doctors attending the recent Internists Congress in Wiesbaden that researchers in this country have developed an almost foolproof way of determining the sex of a four-month-old foetus.

Lymphocytes from the organism of the foetus reach the mother's blood stream and a blood test will then show whether the child is a boy or girl. The success rate is as high as eighty per cent and one hundred per cent certainty is theoretically possible.

Professor Grundmann stated that the lymphocytes could prove a new method of fighting cancer. It had been found, he said, that quick-growing cancer tumours were not surrounded by these defensive bodies while a large number were

Blood test reveals sex of unborn child

discovered around those tumours with a slow growth rate or those that were not growing at all. They probably attack cancer tumours as they would an alien organ after a transplant.

A number of scientists at the congress spoke of new forms of immunisation. Research is now on the way towards developing a multi-purpose vaccine to fight a number of different diseases.

Researchers are also trying to replace injections with oral vaccination or nasal

reluctance to learn or play. As parents do not understand this, they often react by punishing their child or withdrawing their love in some other fashion.

Anti-depressive drugs form an effective weapon against these complaints when in the hands of an experienced doctor, especially if this treatment takes place alongside a course of psychotherapy.

They can help those people who live alone, who are bereft, old or lonely by making them realise that though this life might not be the best imaginable it is the only one we have. *Ottmar Katz/PAM*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 May 1973)

Test gives babes better survival chances

Ulrich Stephan, professor of paediatrics at Erlangen University Hospital, has discovered a method of cutting down the mortality rate among new-born children with metabolic diseases to ten per cent of the present figure.

He has developed a quick test to be conducted immediately after birth. It takes no more than a minute, costs only forty pfennigs and shows whether the child has the dangerous metabolic disease mucoviscidosis.

Professor Stephan states that mucoviscidosis is the most common hereditary metabolic disease. The compulsory introduction of this test at all hospitals in the Federal Republic would trace the 350 to 700 newly-born children with the disease (some seven hundred thousand children are born every year) and increase their chances of survival.

The current preventive tests only lead to the early diagnosis of the disease in seventy cases a year. The new test strips will be on the market from 1 July onwards.

(Die Welt, 9 May 1973)

Leukaemia deaths

Four thousand West Germans die of leukaemia every year. Professor Horst Dörken of Hamburg told the Internists Congress in Wiesbaden. Leukaemia is responsible for three per cent of all cancer deaths.

Leukaemia seems to be more common in rural areas. Farmers appear to be particularly threatened by the disease. On the whole, the death rate from leukaemia is 25 per cent above average in communities of less than two thousand inhabitants.

Statistics reveal that apart from farmers — especially poultry-breeders — the highest risks are faced by petroleum workers and any person subject to high doses of radiation.

Leukaemia is a mysterious disease, Professor Dörken told the congress. It often seems to be especially common in certain places, families, streets or even houses.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 3 May 1973)

Human cancer virus discovered

Scientists in this country believe they have found the first human cancer virus. Professor H. zur Hausen of Erlangen said at the end of the Internists Congress in Wiesbaden that they found three of the four pieces of evidence needed to prove that the Epstein-Barr virus produced cancer in the system of the human organism.

The Cologne-based Practising Doctors Association has called for the appointment of "cancer registers" in all states. All hospital doctors and practitioners would then be obliged to report cancer cases to the authority of the Federal state in which the patient lives.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 May 1973)

Time of day determines reaction Russian school in Bochum expands

Recent scientific research reveals the reactions of the human organism depend on the time of day, Prof. Jürgen Aschoff, head of the Max Planck Institute for Behavioural Physiology, Erlangen-Andechs, told the Internists Congress held at Wiesbaden.

One example is the way the body reacts to alcohol depending on the state of the "biological clock". An experiment conducted to investigate this and to determine the effects of alcohol on the weight and repeat the dose hourly.

When the experiment took place in the evening the level of alcohol in the blood did not rise. But when it took place in the morning the level of alcohol was on the average.

Professor Aschoff concludes from his findings that the effects of any drug treatment depends on the time of day at which it is prescribed. He therefore fresh research into the varying effects of drugs throughout the day.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 May 1973)

Heart attack patients fare better at home

Dr J. Pantridge of Belfast told recent European Internists Congress in Bad Godesberg that treating heart attack patients at home was more successful than transporting them immediately to hospital. The death rate from heart failure in Belfast has decreased from 40 to 25 per cent as a result of a new policy, he claimed.

When doctors travel to their patients treatment can begin in the first minutes after a heart attack. This avoids those cases of death occurring during transportation to hospital, ten per cent according to Dr Pantridge and is also likely to be more successful than extending the heart attack.

Professor Björck told the congress about the rapid rise of acute myocardial infarction in Sweden. The number of emergency patients in his hospital in Stockholm has increased fivefold in the past fifteen years, he stated.

Björck claimed that the causes were an increase in the number of cases affecting the heart and circulation, a growing number of cases involving poisoning and the increasing loneliness of the elderly who are no longer helped home by relations but have to go to hospital.

"As many cases as possible should be treated on an outpatients basis," Professor Björck commented. "The hospital room is a luxury hotel is cheaper than a hospital room." In Sweden even acute cases are discharged from hospital earlier than was once the case. Complete treatment has to be used.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 May 1973)

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HISTORY

First German empire established 1,000 years ago



Heinrich II (1002-1024)

(Photos: Fremdenverkehrsamt Bamberg)

Peter Handke

Continued from page 11

their own fears and phobias. For these are circumstances known not only to a writer. Fear? Yes, says Handke, he knows fear. He fears going on living this way, going on thinking this way, going on feeling this way.

Nevertheless he cannot see where it will end and goes on living from day to day. He is repelled by thoughts of planning for the future. When he thinks of himself at some future time "I find the idea horrible". He would rather go on surprising himself at the things he does.

He said: "There are some things that one spends a lot of time thinking about. And sometimes one goes out and does them quite on the spur of the moment. One thinks to oneself. Now, now I'm going to do it - and that is a quite marvellous moment."

"It is something I have experienced three or four times in my life, but it always has tremendous repercussions because one cannot stick to one's guns, because it is all a matter of a moment."

"For instance when you see a woman for the time and ask her if she would like to sleep with you or when you meet a person for the first time and feel you would like to punch his face in."

"This is something that has happened to me before now. This is something that people do, but it doesn't go much further than that. Because one cannot just stand there and... well, you know... become human again. Moments of playing a role, which one has dreamt up."

And what is Handke like when he is not dreaming? "I don't know," he replies. And then he tells of one of his earliest dreams, one of the first images he had of himself. "One of the main feelings was of the fairy tale figure of the author."

There is no getting away from it - Peter Handke is an invention of Peter Handke.

Christian Linder

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 May 1973)

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Charlemagne's empire, after a century of general deterioration the Carolingian ruling houses in France, Italy and Germany, had fallen apart and national feeling had been undermined and disappeared. Heinrich I of the Saxon line was elected king in 919 in Fritzlar.

He refused to be crowned and anointed by the Archbishop of Mainz and created a new centre of government which he bequeathed to his son Otto I in 936. Despite internal struggles Otto inherited a powerful organisation.

From the detailed descriptions left to us by Widukind and Otto himself of his long reign until 973 we know that the 24-year-old king was not like his father, who was an exponent of *Realpolitik* but inherited from his mother, Mathilde from Westphalia, a sense of religion and majesty.

His reign was for him something of a priestly vocation. He never wore his crown without fasting beforehand. He overcame his enemies with the sacred spear, prayed before he went into battle and believed in granting boons.

This gave him unbroken confidence in his good fortune in his battles in Germany and Italy. He felt he was like Caesar. He believed that the law was applicable to all.

His sanguine temperament created for him many opponents, even enemies. Because of his inflexibility and relentlessness he had to wage many battles that could have been avoided if he had been politically wise enough to ignore affronts to the royal power.

Nevertheless despite many setbacks he saw an increase in his royal power. After he had subjugated his adversaries he again re-established trust even when later his brother Heinrich revolted against him.

Indefatigable, brave resolution, idealism, which was often shattered by events around him, eventually brought him success. With this he enjoyed physical power and health.

Otto I was a man of considerable political élan. Year after year his

reputation increased as his achievements were reconsidered. Supported by the government in the middle and lower Elbe headed by Hermann Billung, he was able to risk war internally and outside his realm. He obtained control of lapsed dukedoms by marriage negotiations with his various relations, in Lorraine, Bavaria and Swabia. In a very short space of time the whole of Germany was in the hands of the Saxon royal house. Ten years after the commencement of his reign, Otto I, won Burgundy, which opened the way to Italy. In the background he had the imperial crown in mind. Contrary to his father he was crowned on Charlemagne's throne in Aachen.

After the death of his wife Edith of England he married Adelheid of Burgundy, widow of Lothar I of Italy, giving him a right to the crown of Italy.

In 962, Pope John XII crowned Otto emperor. At the same time the Pope established the archbishopric of Magdeburg with a Romanesque cathedral; Otto was buried there after his death on 7 May 973.

Soon after he ascended the throne and after a number of struggles against Slavic tribes on the frontiers, Otto I undertook to colonise and christianise the territories east of the Elbe and Saale as far as the Oder. For this reason Magdeburg was for him an important settlement.

Later the Hungarians invaded the south-east of his realm but they were defeated in 955 at Lechfeld near Augsburg. With this victory the March of Austria was won back for the empire. Immediately after the victory over the Hungarians Otto was known from then on as Otto the Great.



Sarcophagus of Heinrich II and Kunigunde in Bamberg



Emperor Otto I (936-973), equestrian statue in Magdeburg (Photo: Staatsbibliothek)

Friendly relations with the Empire in Constantinople, and later marriage of his son to the Byzantine Princess Theophano, caused his grandson Otto III (983 to 1002) to take a different course. They were concerned with affairs to the south.

Otto II dreamed fantastic dreams, wanted to make Rome the centre of empire and Germany only a tertiary periphery.

A few days before Otto the Great at Memleben on the River Unstrut, his great nephew Heinrich was born. After many struggles, ascended the throne as successor to Otto III in 1024. He was a sensible practical man who reigned for years.

He modelled himself on Otto I, continued the struggle to re-establish the bishoprics of Bamberg and Havelburg, conquered Bohe. He fought for many years against the Poles and concluded the first German-Polish alliance against Poland.

His policies were based on close ties with the Church in Germany. The important characteristics of his reign were peace and the rule of law. He dominated, as the previous rulers of his line, the Church. He named bishops and put monasteries under his personal rule.

Heinrich II was an ardent supporter of the Cluny reformation, but he drew back from a forceful confrontation. Despite his youth and pious he pursued a sober, wise policy.

Heinrich II died aged 52 at Gernsheim in 1024. He was buried in the cathedral at Bamberg. He had established the bishopric there and provided for the building of the cathedral.

He had achieved his aim of re-establishing the Ottonian system of government, all but for one point. He was unable to dominate the papacy. The Pope no longer reigned under him, but beside him.

In this way a situation was created in which the emperor would do battle with the Pope.

This reached its pinnacle under Heinrich IV and Pope Gregory VII, a struggle which rocked the western world.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 May 1973)

SPORT

FA considers insuring World Cup spectators

Frankfurter Rundschau

Preparations for next year's World Cup are costing the DFB, the Federal Republic of Germany's Frankfurt-based Football Association, getting on for twenty million Marks.

Nearly ten per cent of this total is accounted for by insurance premiums covering the duration of the World Cup tournament.

Virtually everything is insured. The organisers are insured against the falling out of acts of God and, more mundanely, against accidents occurring once the fans line the stands and terraces.

The organising committee in Frankfurt has an insurance sub-committee that is determined to take out policies against somewhat unusual eventualities that insurers in this country are not prepared to cover.

One company will not insure fur coats, for instance, while another one is only prepared to do so provided another policy is taken out at the same time.

Lloyd's of London, however, are unimpressed and pleased to insure anything the DFB can think of. At a rough estimate the premiums (at least 1.5 million Marks) will cover a financial risk of well over fifty million Marks.

For the 1970 World Cup the DFB insured Franz Beckenbauer's legs to the tune of a million and a half Marks with Lloyd's. Next year his legs will probably be worth still more.

Maybe they will then outvalue the left leg of Marlene Dietrich, which is insured for 1,800,000 Marks.

Lloyd's have a reputation for providing insurance cover against out-of-the-ordinary risks, though. They obliged a worried father from Palermo, Sicily, for instance, who wanted to insure his daughter's maidenhead before she left to work in this country.

Lloyd's clients include well-known sports clubs and associations from all over the world, but it is only fair to add that the legendary name stands not for an individual company but for a consortium of insurers.

Should an application be made for particularly high insurance cover or cover against an out-of-the-ordinary risk, a number of underwriters have to share out the risk so that a single company is not saddled with the debt should the policy have to be met.

In view of the sums of money involved this sharing of responsibility is convenient for all concerned, particularly in regards the 1974 World Cup, for the DFB has more to insure than Franz Beckenbauer's legs.

The DFB would like to feel that the fans and spectators at its World Cup ties will be cordial hosts, but at the same time it fully realises that football lets loose far more unruly emotions than, say, amateur athletics.

What is more, tens of thousands of foreign workers in this country will be at the grounds to cheer their home teams. Let them do so, by all means, but a total 40 in Stuttgart a few years ago there were 20,000 Greeks among a crowd of 25,000 eager to cheer on the Greek team. They threw missiles, welded coshes and got involved in staggering free-for-alls. There can be no denying that they are like us.

It is understandable enough that fans will be keener on seeing their country win

the Cup than on proving good hosts. So organising committee chairman Hermann Neuberger's comments in Frankfurt are not entirely unwarranted.

"In addition to the safety precautions we already have lined up," he noted, "we are seriously thinking in terms of taking out compulsory insurance on all spectators, the premium being payable in the form of a small surcharge on the price of the ticket."

"If, contrary to expectations and despite all our safety precautions, anything were to happen we would then have done really everything that could be expected."

"What is more, we have taken out extremely high third-party policies on behalf of all our players and for the grounds themselves."

"When all is said and done we are not blessed with an Olympic Village that is relatively easy to keep an eye on. Visiting teams will be accommodated in sixteen different hotels. Fixtures will be held in nine new stadiums. Teams will travel several thousand kilometres across country for which seven different state Ministers of the Interior are responsible."

As Franz Beckenbauer jogged his way through the high-altitude atmosphere of Mexico in 1970 not only the fans wished him all the best.

His well-wishers included Lloyd's of London and Allianz, Vorsorge and Erste Allgemeine Sachversicherung of this country (Beckenbauer is an agent for the last-named).

This was the consortium that would have had to cough up the million and a half Marks payable in the event of injury to Franz's legs. The premium was 100 Marks a day.

In addition every member of this country's team was insured for 300,000 Marks, and in the event of disablement they would have been entitled to up to 100,000 Marks in compensation from the state pension scheme to which they are obliged to contribute as professional footballers under contract.

In 1970 Lloyd's also insured the reigning champions, England. For a premium of 820,000 Marks the English

Sports badges' diamond jubilee

One Adele Schlacke from Göttingen was the first woman ever to win a sporting proficiency badge. That was in 1921, when qualifying times, and distances were first drawn up for women.

The first badges were awarded sixty years ago to men only. The DSB (German Sports Federation) badge in gold, silver and bronze has long been a familiar sight for those who know what it stands for.

The idea was introduced in this country by Dr. Carl Diem, who brought it back with him from the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. In Sweden proficiency badges for a variety of sporting disciplines had been awarded to run-of-the-mill entrants since 1907.

As is customary in this part of the world some time elapsed before the idea really gained general acceptance. Introduced for men in May 1913, sporting proficiency badges were not awarded to women until 1921 and young people did not get a look in until 1925.

Sports badges in bronze for juniors, in silver for adults and in gold for the best were awarded from 1926 onwards. In 1972, 323,122 competitors in Olympic year 1972. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 May 1973)

team was insured for a total of 27 million Marks. The underwriters must, of course, base their calculations on assuming the worst, namely the possibility of having to pay out the full 27 million Marks should the entire team be killed or invalided. This underscores the reason why one individual company cannot shoulder the risk on its own. There are always several underwriters to Lloyd's policies, and sometimes several dozen. Mind you, the players were under obligation to keep their fingernails cut short and not to drink tap-water, to mention only two of the stipulations. The DFB will be insuring this country's players for next year's World Cup competition too. Each player will be insured for little short of half a million Marks.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 May 1973)



Heidi Orth, Katja Ebbinghaus and Helga Masthoff are all smiles after doing well at the Lawn Tennis Federation Cup in Bad Homburg (Photo: Schürer)

Women athletes gain ground

Never have there been so many women members of this country's Olympic team as at Munich last year. Dr. Ingeborg Bausenwein, chairman of the country's committee of the Federal Republic Sports League, stated at a recent Hamburg conference.

Of the 451 members of the home team 87 were women - nearly twenty per cent. Four years previously, in Mexico, only twelve per cent of the team had been women.

Provided the meteoric improvement in standards of women's sports in this country continues - and the indications are that it will - the figures for Montreal in 1976 will represent a further proportional increase.

The enormous improvement in sporting standards among women in recent years has been common to all disciplines in which women are allowed to compete - and more and more disciplines are being opened up to women.

At the Paris Olympics in 1900 a mere six women competitors entered in all of two disciplines (tennis and golf). At Munich a thousand female competitors entered for some forty disciplines.

The relative newcomers among disciplines in which there is a women's event include the kayak, pioneered in 1948, equestrianism (1952) and volleyball (1964). "Winter" sports for women were first introduced in 1936 and have since been joined by long-distance skiing (1952) and the toboggan (1964).

In 1976 at Montreal the first women's competitions will be held in handball, basketball and rowing.

Women now enter for the 1,500 metres and are well on their way to gaining acceptance in the 3,000 metres too. Maybe we will yet live to see the day when a women's marathon is held.

The indications certainly are that women and men will be equally represented in a fair number of disciplines before long. This country's swimming team at Munich consisted, when all is said and done, of 28 men and 23 women.

Since 1970 women have come into their own in one popular sport with a vengeance. Already there are 100,000 women footballers registered as members of clubs affiliated to the FA and the Sports League.

The AGM of the Football Association decided to "legalise" women's football (with certain restrictions) two years ago. Another factor that is growing increasingly apparent is that female competitors are becoming steadily younger, though the "oldies" still stand a chance.

The older women shine in fencing, archery and equestrianism - all being disciplines in which age can be an advantage rather than a handicap.

At Helsinki in 1972 the average age of women gymnasts was 27. Today's top-flight youngsters are ten years younger. By starting at an early age they can derive the utmost benefit from the various stages of physical development.

In this context Dr. Bausenwein appealed to parents to ensure that their offspring took medicals and remained under continued medical surveillance.

All things considered, standards have improved among both men and women. In comparable disciplines the increase has been somewhat greater among women than among men, though.

Even so, women will never be able to fully equal men's performances. Train as they may, they cannot offset physical differences.

This is not true of disciplines calling primarily for skill, adaptability and powers of reaction, however. In dressage, for instance, women can quite well equal and even outdo men.

In proportion as women grow more ambitious to improve their performances, so the temptation to overstep the mark and resort to drugs of one kind and another increases.

The women's subcommittee of the Sports Medical Council dealt at length with doping and with the "unfair" competition transsexual athletes represented.

The borderline between male and female not being quite as self-evident as the layman might imagine, the committee advocated sex checks at an early age in order to spare athletes disappointment and psychic upsets at a later date.

Trainers and coaches should, according to the committee, be supplied with adequate information about the problem of transsexuality.

Kristel Struck-Paun (Die Welt, 10 May 1973)